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NORMAN PHILIP  
ROBERT LEE  
ROSAMOND LEE









Adams

*Arms:* Argent, on a cross gules five mullets or.

*Crest:* Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-lion affrontee gules.


*Motto:* Aspire, persevere and indulge not.

(Arms in possession of the family.)





## ADAMS

HE surname Adams is one of the oldest on record and is the abbreviated form of "Adam's son" or "son of Adam." Patronymic surnames became general in England during the fourteenth century and during the fifteenth the abbreviated form became well established. Other early spellings were Adam, Adame, Adames and Adameh, closely approaching Adamah, the Hebrew for Adam, which means red earth.

The surnames Adam and Adams are found in most of the records of the counties in England since the period of Edward I, 1272-1307, during whose reign the adoption of hereditary family surnames became general. Thenceforth, the name of Adams occurs frequently in all documentary records throughout the realm, and the Subsidy Roll of Edward III, 1327, a list of householders, records no less than eight of the name as living in Somersetshire.

Characteristics of the progenitors of the Adams family in America are enumerated on a monument, erected in Braintree, Massachusetts, to the memory of Henry Adams by his great-great-grandson, Presi-





## ADAMS

dent John Adams, as "piety, humility, simplicity, prudence, patience, temperance, frugality, industry and perseverance." These traits were inherited by their descendants, who have made the name of Adams one of the foremost in American history. While President John Adams and his son, President John Quincy Adams, descended directly from Henry Adams, who settled Braintree in 1630, authorities on the Adams genealogy agree that William Adams, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, and Henry Adams were near kinsman.

("The Pioneers of Massachusetts," Charles Henry Pope, Boston, Mass., 1900—"A Genealogical History of Henry Adams of Braintree, Massachusetts, and His Descendants, 1632-1897," Andrew N. Adams, 1898)

### THE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

RANDALL ADAMS, born early in the sixteenth century, was a descendant of an old Saxon family and a resident of Norwood, a small village in the township of Wem, Shropshire County.

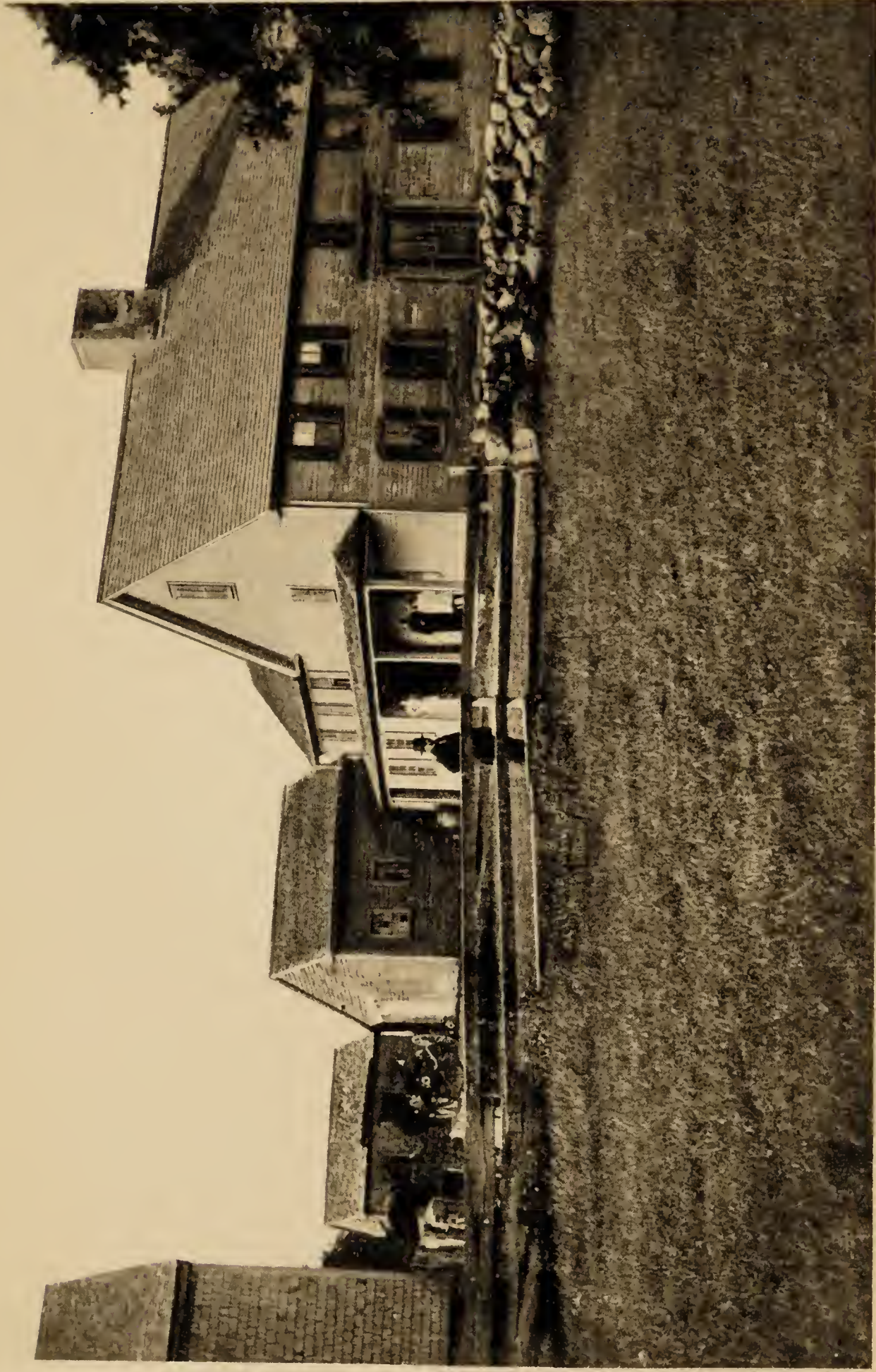
(Family data)

THOMAS ADAMS, son of Randall Adams, was









ADAMS HOMESTEAD, HAMILTON, MASSACHUSETTS  
BUILT BY WILLIAM ADAMS ABOUT 1660, DESTROYED BY FIRE 1923



## ADAMS

born in England, in 1558. He married Margaret Erpe.

(Ibid.)

### THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

WILLIAM ADAMS, son of Thomas and Margaret (Erpe) Adams, was born in England, February 3, 1594, and died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, January 2, 1659. He came to America about 1628, as one of the original immigrants of the Massachusetts Colony, and settled in Cambridge, where he is listed as a planter and proprietor in 1636. He was made a freeman May 22, 1638. He removed to Ipswich in 1641 and received a large grant of land on the Ipswich River. This original grant, which is now part of Hamilton, Massachusetts, remained in possession of his descendants for more than two hundred and fifty years. He cultivated this land into one of the best farms in the vicinity and by thrift and energy became a large landowner and one of the substantial and influential men in the community. About 1655 he built his house, known as the Adams homestead, which was occupied by his descendants until it was destroyed by fire in 1923.





## ADAMS

William Adams is listed as a commoner of Ipswich in 1641 and was chosen a member of the grand jury in 1642. At a meeting of the freemen, held November 9, 1646, he was elected constable and acted as judge of defaults. In 1648 his name appears on the list of subscribers for the Major Dennison fund to compensate for military service, and on September 23, of the same year, he was assessed sixty-six pounds, a large amount for that period and further evidence that he was a man of means and high standing.

He and his son, William Adams, Jr., signed a petition to the Court at Salem concerning an ordinary in Ipswich. The original of this interesting document, which is reproduced on the next page, is in the possession of the Ipswich Historical Society.

The inventory of William Adams' estate, dated January 24, 1659, shows that he possessed "Dwelling house and orchard, together with six or seven acres of marsh land near to Mr. William Payne's," and "sixty acres or thereabouts of land on south side of river by John Addam's." The inventory further states that "clear estate was 278 pounds, thirteen shillings and seven pence."







The humble petition of sundry of the Inhabitants  
of the Town of Ipswich whose names  
are subscribed.

Sheweth.

That whereas at y<sup>e</sup> Last Court held at Ipswich, there was presented to  
Hon<sup>le</sup> Court, a serious & earnest request upon weighty grounds for removing  
& suppressing one of y<sup>e</sup> Ordinaries found to be many ways prejudicial  
good of the place. Which petition found such acceptance with this Hon<sup>le</sup>  
as they were pleased to grant & continue no longer peace & liberty for  
continuance of y<sup>e</sup> said Ordinary, then to this next Court at Salem. We  
are emboldened & encouraged (the causes of our grievances still continuing &  
increasing) to submit this Hon<sup>le</sup> Court to recall & review our former  
requests & supplications in order to them more particularly. And according  
to our hopes then conceived, no longer to continue or grant any license  
for upholding & keeping y<sup>e</sup> same Ordinary. Which we truly believe will  
be an effectual means for y<sup>e</sup> removing of much sin & evil from  
& minister cause of joy & thanksgiving to many of god's people, amongst us.

Samuell Appleton for

Robert Payne  
Eph<sup>l</sup> Smith  
John Appleton John Whipple  
Samuel Appleton William Adams  
William Adams Jr

(Remains)

Other

Richard Bonball Sr  
William Bonball  
Ezekiel Cheever  
Anthony Patten  
M<sup>l</sup> M<sup>l</sup> P<sup>l</sup>  
Charles Bonball  
Robert J<sup>r</sup>  
John Warner  
Edward Adams  
Robert Day  
William Adams Jr  
Samuel Adams

Matthew  
Appleton  
E<sup>l</sup> Stone  
John Adams

PETITION TO THE COURT AT SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS. SIGNED BY  
WILLIAM ADAMS, SR. AND WILLIAM ADAMS, JR. PRESENTED JUNE 4, 1658  
ORIGINAL IN THE POSSESSION OF THE IPSWICH HISTORICAL SOCIETY



“The humble peticon of sundry of ye Inhabitants of ye Town  
of Ipswich whose names are subscribed

Sheweth

That whereas at ye last Court held at Ipswich, there was presented to  
( ) Hon'd Court, a serious and earnest  
request upon weighty grounds for removing and suppressing one of ye  
Ordinaryes, found to be many ways prejudiciall ( )  
good of the place which peticon found such acceptance with this Hon.  
( ) as they were pleased to grant and continue  
no longer leave and liberty for ( ) continuance of ye said  
Ordinary, then to this next Court at Salem. We are emboldened and  
encouraged (the causes of our greivances still continuing and increasing)  
to entreat this Hon'd Court to recall and review our former request and  
supplication tendered to them in yt particular. And according to our  
hopes then conceived, no longer to continue or grant any license for  
upholding and deeping of ye same Ordinary. Which we verily believe  
will be an effectual meanes for ye remooving of much sin and evill and  
minister cause of joy and thanksgiving to many of gods people, amongst  
us.

SAMUEL APPLETON, Senr.

MARKE SIMONDS

THO. SMITH

JOHN APPLETON

SAMUELL APPLETON

WILLIAM ADAMS, Sen.

EDWARD CHAPMAN ?

ROBERT PAYNE

JOHN WHIPPLE, Senior

WILLIAM GOODHUE

MOSES PENGRY

RICHARD KIMBALL, Sen.

WILLIAM BARTHOLOMEW

EZEKIEL CHEEVER

ANTHONY POTTER

REGINOLD FOSTER

THOMAS NOWLTON (?)

JACOB PERKINS

JOHN WARNER

EDWARD THOMAS

EDWARD BROWNE

ROBERT DAY

WILLIAM ADAMS, Jun.

DANIEL WARNER.

MATTHEW WHIPPLE

THO. STACE

JOHN ADAMS.”



## ADAMS

The name of William Adams' wife, whom he married in England, is unknown.

He had four sons of whom there is definite record, but whether his family included other children is a matter of conjecture.

### Children:

- (1) William, born in England in 1620; he was a resident and property owner of Ipswich, Massachusetts.
- (2) Nathaniel, born in England in 1622; lived in Ipswich.
- (3) Samuel, of whom further.
- (4) John, born in 1632.

("The Pioneers of Massachusetts," Charles Henry Pope, Boston, Mass., 1900—"Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony," Thomas Franklin Waters, Ipswich, 1905—"Ancient Records of the Town of Ipswich from 1634 to 1650," George A. Scofield, Ipswich, Mass., 1899)

SAMUEL ADAMS, son of William Adams, was born in England in 1624 and died in Ipswich about 1666. He inherited considerable land from his father and





## ADAMS

was a man of high standing in the community. He was one of the seventy-two signers of the Royalist Petition, dated September 11, 1666, and sent to the King in reply to the letter of dissatisfaction concerning the treatment given the "Clarendon Commissioners," whom the King had sent to Ipswich in July, 1664. The Petition states, "We have in all humility given our reasons why we could not submit to the Commissioners and their mandates the last year — the substance whereof we have not to add, and, therefore, cannot expect that the ablest persons among us could be in a capacity to declare our course more fully."

Samuel Adams married in 1646, Mehitable Stacy of Ipswich. He probably married a second time as there is a wide discrepancy between the births of his first two children as recorded in the vital records of Ipswich.

### Children:

- (1) Nathaniel, of whom further.
- (2) Mehitable, born October 27, 1665.



- (3) Mary, born October 20, 1667.
- (4) Samuel, born December 26, 1670.

("Vital Records of Ipswich, Massachusetts, to End of Year 1849,"  
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., 1910)

NATHANIEL ADAMS, son of Samuel and Mehitabel (Stacy) Adams, was born December 8, 1647, in Ipswich, where he died November 28, 1736. He was a farmer and active in civic affairs of the town. He is listed as a commoner in 1664 and was made a free-man May 27, 1674. He joined the church in full communion August 12th of that year and was permitted by law to have a vote in town affairs on December 2, 1673.

Nathaniel Adams married, June 30, 1668, Mercy or Mary Dickinson. She was the daughter of Thomas Dickinson of Roxbury, Massachusetts. He married (second), January 16, 1693, Abigail Kimball.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) Thomas, born in Ipswich, June 14, 1672.
- (2) Mercy, born in Ipswich, April 1, 1674, died June 13, 1674.





## ADAMS

- (3) Samuel, of whom further.
- (4) William, born in Ipswich, June 22, 1678, died young.

### Children of the second marriage:

- (5) Mercie, born March 1, 1694.
- (6) William, born November 26, 1696.
- (7) Abigail, born December 6, 1699.

("History of Adams Family," Henry Whittemore, New York, 1893—"Ipswich in Massachusetts Bay Colony," Thomas Franklin Waters, Ipswich, 1905—"Hammatt Papers, No. I, Printed from MSS," Abraham Hammatt, 1854)

SAMUEL ADAMS, son of Nathaniel and Mercy (Dickinson) Adams, was born March 8, 1676, in Ipswich, where he died August 13, 1747. He was a farmer and lived on the Adams homestead and, like his ancestors, took a prominent part in town and church affairs of the settlement.

He married, September 28, 1706, Mary Burley. She was the daughter of Andrew Burley of Ipswich.

### Children:

- (1) Mary, born July 27, 1708.



## ADAMS

- (2) Sarah, born March 2, 1709.
- (3) Samuel, born January 19, 1710.
- (4) Andrew, born May 29, 1715.
- (5) James, baptized April 15, 1717.
- (6) John, of whom further.
- (7 Eunice, baptized November 1, 1724.

("Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony," Thomas Franklin Waters, Ipswich, 1905—"Vital Records of Ipswich, Massachusetts, to End of Year 1849," Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., 1910—"Essex Antiquarian," Salem, Mass., 1898)

JOHN ADAMS, son of Samuel and Mary (Burley) Adams, was born in Ipswich, September 13, 1719, and died in Northbridge, Massachusetts, April 24, 1796. He was a farmer and served in the Revolution as a private in Captain Josiah Wood's Company, which marched on the Alarm of April 19, 1775, to Roxbury. He moved to Uxbridge, now Northbridge, about 1747 and lived there until his death.

John Adams married, October 31, 1745, Mary Hunt, daughter of John and Mary Hunt of Concord, Massachusetts. The record of the marriage states,





## ADAMS

"John Adams of Ipswich and Mary Hunt of Concord were married by Justice Flint, October 31, 1745." Mary Hunt was born in Concord, November 10, 1729, and died in Northbridge about 1765.

Children, all born in Uxbridge, now Northbridge:

- (1) John, born November 26 or 28, 1746.
- (2) Jonathan, born February 26, 1747-48.
- (3) Mary, born August 1, 1749.
- (4) Nehemiah, born May 21, 1751.
- (5) Aaron, born September 28, 1752.
- (6) Nathan, born July 17, 1754.
- (7) Sarah, born May 3, 1756.
- (8) Abner, born November 4, 1757.
- (9) Andrew, of whom further.

("Compilation of Marriages, Births, Deaths of Town of Concord, 1635-1850," Boston.—"Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War," Compiled from Archives Prepared and Published by Secretary of Commonwealth, Boston, 1896—Vital Records of Uxbridge, Massachusetts.)

ANDREW ADAMS, son of John and Mary (Hunt) Adams, was born in Northbridge, Massachusetts,



## ADAMS

November 7, 1759, and died in Greenfield, Massachusetts, June 30, 1822. He was a farmer and in 1803 moved to Greenfield, where he purchased a tract of land on which he settled and lived in a log cabin. He cultivated his land and gradually acquired more, some of which has remained in possession of the family. Soon after his arrival in Greenfield, he built a house, which is still standing (1938), and also completed a portion of the Old Swamp Road.

Andrew Adams at once took an active interest in civic and town affairs and became one of the most prominent citizens of his day. The first session of the old Common Pleas Court was held in Greenfield in March 1812, and Mr. Adams was appointed foreman of the traverse jury. He was a regular attendant at the old meeting house, the first in Greenfield, where he was an active worker in its behalf.

Andrew Adams married (first), December 10, 1780, Molly Morse of Southborough. He married (second), in Northbridge, November 4, 1790, Betty or Betsey Chapin, born in Mendon, Massachusetts, April 21, 1763, and died in Greenfield, January 3,





## ADAMS

1846. She was a direct descendant of John Chapin of Paignton, England, and her line of descent is as follows: Betsey Chapin<sup>7</sup>, Gershom<sup>6</sup>, Joseph<sup>5</sup>, Seth<sup>4</sup>, Josiah<sup>3</sup>, Deacon Samuel<sup>2</sup>, born in Paignton, England, died in Springfield, Massachusetts, 1675, John<sup>1</sup>, of Paignton, England. Her mother was Mrs. Deborah (Holbrook) Torrey Chapin, a daughter of William and Hopestill (Read) Holbrook, and widow of Joseph Torrey. Mrs. Deborah (Holbrook) Torrey Chapin was the great-great-grandmother of President William Howard Taft.

### Child of the first marriage:

- (1) Martha, called Patty, born in Northbridge, January 4, 1784, died in vicinity of Providence, Rhode Island, June 11, 1822; married William Remington, who died June 23, 1852, aged 73 years. Both buried in the Battey Cemetery near Lakewood and Providence, Rhode Island.

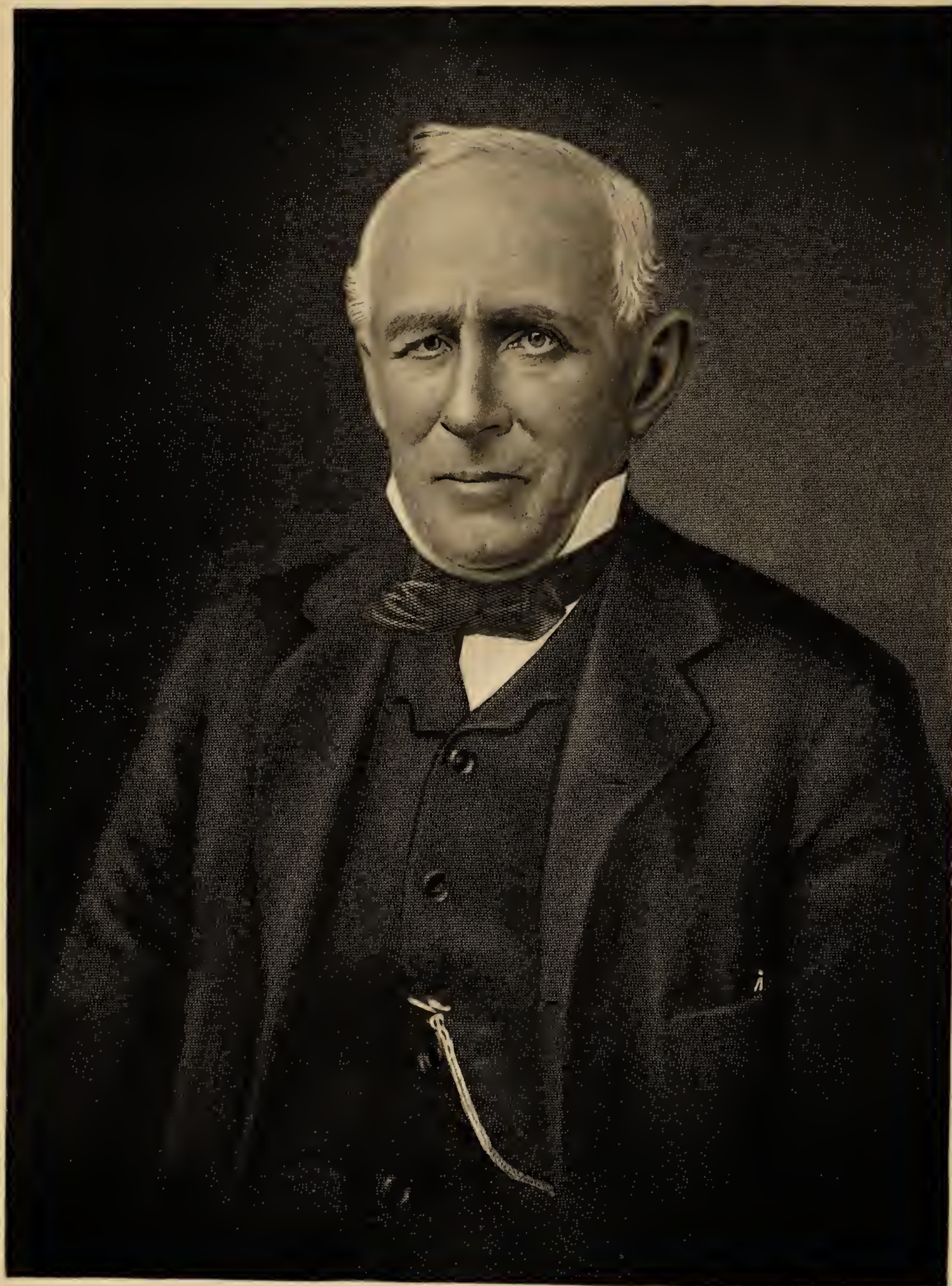
### Children of the second marriage:

- (2) George, born in Northbridge, December 28, 1792.
- (3) Nahum, born in Northbridge, June 14, 1795.









Steel Engraving by J. J. S. 1850

Peleg Adams

## ADAMS <sup>804</sup>

(4) Eliza, born in Northbridge, October 5, 1796.

(5) Peleg, of whom further

(Ibid. — "The Chapin Book," Gilbert Chapin.)

PELEG ADAMS, son of Andrew and Betsey (Chapin) Adams, was born in Northbridge, December 29, 1799, and died in Greenfield, September 8, 1887. He attended the public schools in Greenfield and grew up on his father's farm, where he thoroughly learned everything in connection with operating a farm and remained there until he was twenty-three years old. At that early age he had acquired a reputation as an efficient farmer and an expert cattleman and by thrift and energy was able to purchase a valuable farm in Greenfield in 1831, where he later built his home and resided the remainder of his life.

Mr. Adams was known as one of the leading farmers and businessmen in his section, and his farm was considered one of the best operated in Franklin County. Besides cultivating his extensive acreage, he became a large dealer in cattle, a venture which



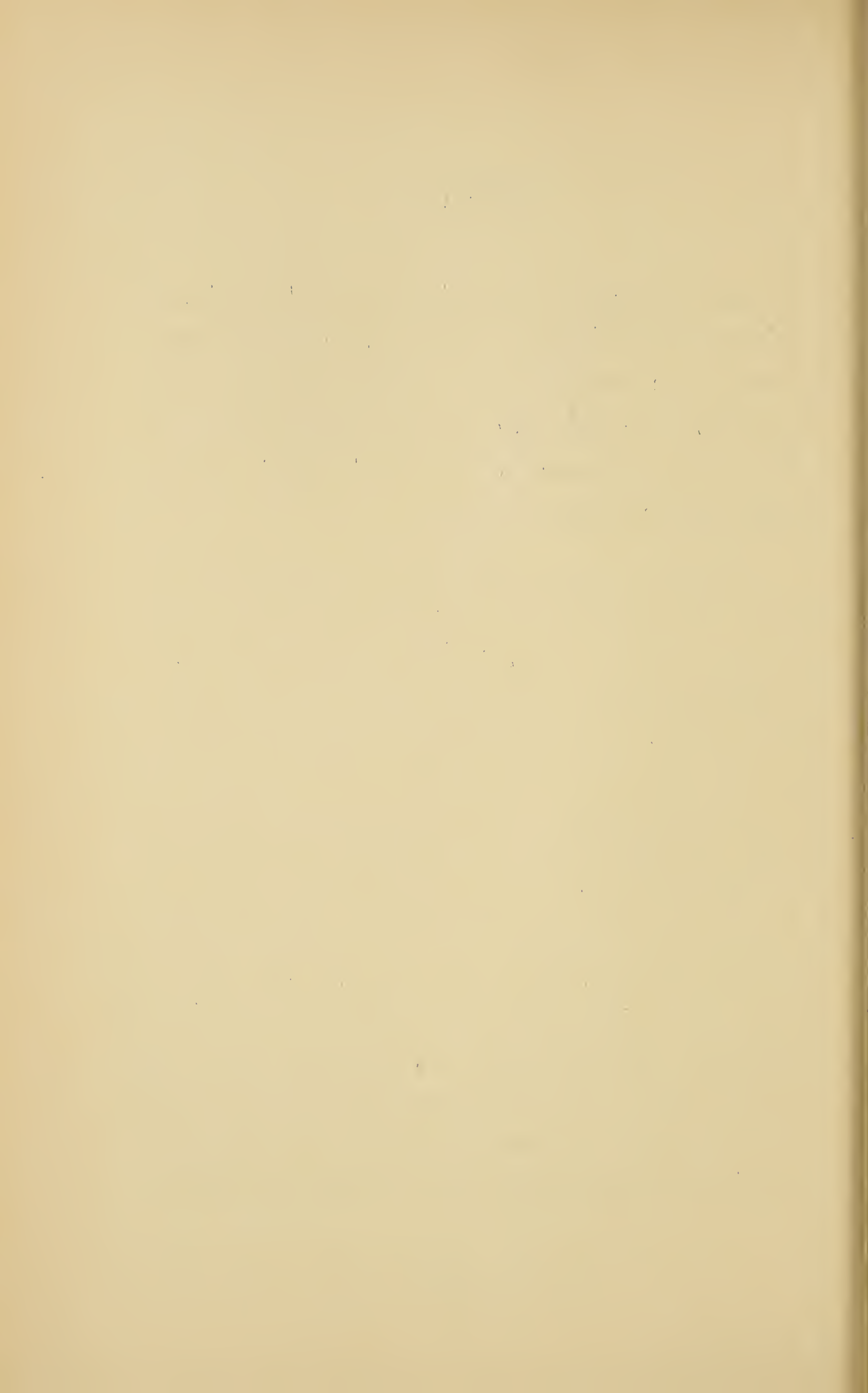


## ADAMS

brought him great financial success and established him as one of the most reliable and honorable businessmen in western Massachusetts. He also dealt extensively in real estate and was conservative in all his dealings, possessed of wise and farseeing judgment and scrupulous integrity.

He was actively engaged in the cattle business for more than twenty-five years, first as a drover and later as a dealer during which time he supplied the market with some of the finest cattle raised in Franklin County. It was said of him that his word was as good as his bond, and drovers would often stop at his place to inquire what price was paid in Boston. Many of them would then and there sell their cattle to Mr. Adams, knowing that the Boston price he quoted them was right and that the price at which he offered to buy their cattle was a fair one. In this way Mr. Adams often made profits, and it was generally conceded among the drovers, many of whom in those days were sharp traders, that he never took an unfair advantage of anyone. As a judge of cattle, both as to quality and to weight, Mr. Adams





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had no equal and other cattlemen often consulted his opinion. He continued to breed cattle on his farm and ship them to Boston long after he had retired as a drover.

Mr. Adams' success in life was entirely due to his own effort and prudent character. An interesting story in connection with his early start and indicative of his policy throughout his lifetime was often related of him in Greenfield. His father lent him \$100 with which he bought a yoke of oxen and sold them the very next day for \$105, although he knew that he could have realized a greater profit by holding them longer. When this was pointed out to him he replied that the money was not his own, and if anything should have happened to the oxen he would have been unable to repay the loan.

Mr. Adams took a keen and active interest in civic affairs, and was often honored with public office by his fellow townsmen. He was selectman in 1850-52 and again in 1854, and served several terms as assessor. He performed the duties of these trusts with the same high sense of honor that marked his business









MANSION HOUSE, GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

## ADAMS

career and won the respect of all who knew him. He was of a kind disposition and noted for his generosity and ready sympathy. During the early part of his life he attended the Congregational Church but later became closely identified with the Universalist Society of Bernardston, where his last wife was an attendant, and was a liberal contributor toward the support of both these churches. Mr. Adams was one of the leading citizens of Greenfield, where his honorable business career had endeared him to a wide circle of friends. To these he was affectionately known as "Uncle Peleg." During his long and useful life he made a record of which his descendants may well be proud.

Mr. Adams invested heavily in farm land and real estate and at the time of his death was the second largest taxpayer in Greenfield. In 1877 he purchased the famous Mansion House, one of the oldest and best known hotels in New England. The celebrated Mansion House Corner has been the site of a tavern since the frontier days, when the early settlers came up the Connecticut Valley to Deerfield and Green-





## ADAMS

field. Miss Elizabeth L. Adams, granddaughter of Peleg Adams, published in 1928, a pamphlet entitled "The Mansion House Corner," which is a complete narrative of this historical spot.

When Mr. Adams took over the Mansion House, he at once set about making it a first class hotel and with characteristic foresight expended large sums of money in improvements. He installed a passenger elevator, the first in Greenfield; changed the lighting system from gas to electricity and instead of the old coal and wood stoves had an up-to-date steam heating plant installed. The old fashioned pull bells were changed to electric push buttons, and everything was done to make the guest rooms more comfortable and attractive. There was a gable roof on the three-story old part of the hotel and a mansard roof on the east part of the building. Mr. Adams raised the old portion, thereby increasing the height of the ceilings in the rooms on the second and third floors, and also built a fourth story with a mansard roof. This greatly improved the appearance of the building as it made the windows on each story uniform





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in height. While making these important changes in construction, he arranged for fire walls inside the building by installing heavy metal doors in the corridors, which divided it into three separate parts. By this arrangement the hotel was made practically fireproof. Mr. Adams also built a three-story ell on Federal Street, the second story of which is the large dining room, seventy by thirty-eight feet. The third story was made into guest rooms. He also built a large brick barn, one hundred feet long.

Mr. Adams did not operate the hotel, but leased it, and, although he was seventy-seven years old when he bought the Mansion House, he personally supervised all the changes mentioned above and continued to take a keen interest in its management until his death. Shortly after he acquired the property in 1877, he drew up a deed, to be recorded after his death, giving it in equal shares to his son John A. Adams and the latter's wife Charlotte E. Adams. Unfortunately, this deed was never executed as his son died December 3, 1880. To lose his only son was a great blow to Mr. Adams, but he endured this mis-



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fortune with the courage that was characteristic of him throughout his life. Another deed was drawn up, and in this Peleg Adams gave lasting proof of his devotion and loyalty to his loved ones, as well as an expression of his faith in their trustworthiness and ability to carry on his work. The second deed was drawn up in the names of his son's widow and his two grandchildren, and the consideration mentioned was, "the love and affection which I bear my daughter-in-law Charlotte E. Adams, and my grandchildren, Ruth C. Adams and Elizabeth L. Adams, the widow and children of my late son, John A. Adams."

Such a declaration of constancy is in itself an inheritance.

Peleg Adams married (first), February 15, 1831, Lucinda Hancock, daughter of Levi and Ruth (Baxter) Hancock of Longmeadow. She was born in 1809-10, and died in Greenfield, September 30, 1840, a descendant of the old Hancock family, which dates back to early Colonial times. Her line of descent is as follows: Lucinda Hancock<sup>7</sup>,





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Levi<sup>6</sup>, Abiel<sup>5</sup>, Daniel<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>1</sup>, of England who died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1648, and from whom the distinguished patriot, John Hancock, was descended. He married (second), June 16, 1841, Sarah Burnap Meriam, daughter of Joel and Sarah (Meriam) Meriam. She was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, June 13, 1809, and died in Greenfield, May 23, 1862. He married (third), October 8, 1863, Jane W. Bascom, born July 21, 1813, died in Greenfield, April 13, 1890.

### Children of the first marriage:

- (1) Eliza Lucretia, born October 17, 1833, in Greenfield, where she died March 17, 1935; married, January 1, 1856, Jeremiah Pratt Morgan of Northfield, Massachusetts, born September 15, 1827, died in Greenfield, October 11, 1903.
- (2) Elizabeth Lucinda, born February 2, 1836, in Greenfield, where she died March 10, 1853.
- (3) Ruth Alma, born December 5, 1837, in Greenfield, where she died April 11, 1852.
- (4) John Andrew, of whom further.

### Children of the second marriage:

- (5) Daughter, died in infancy, June 22, 1843.







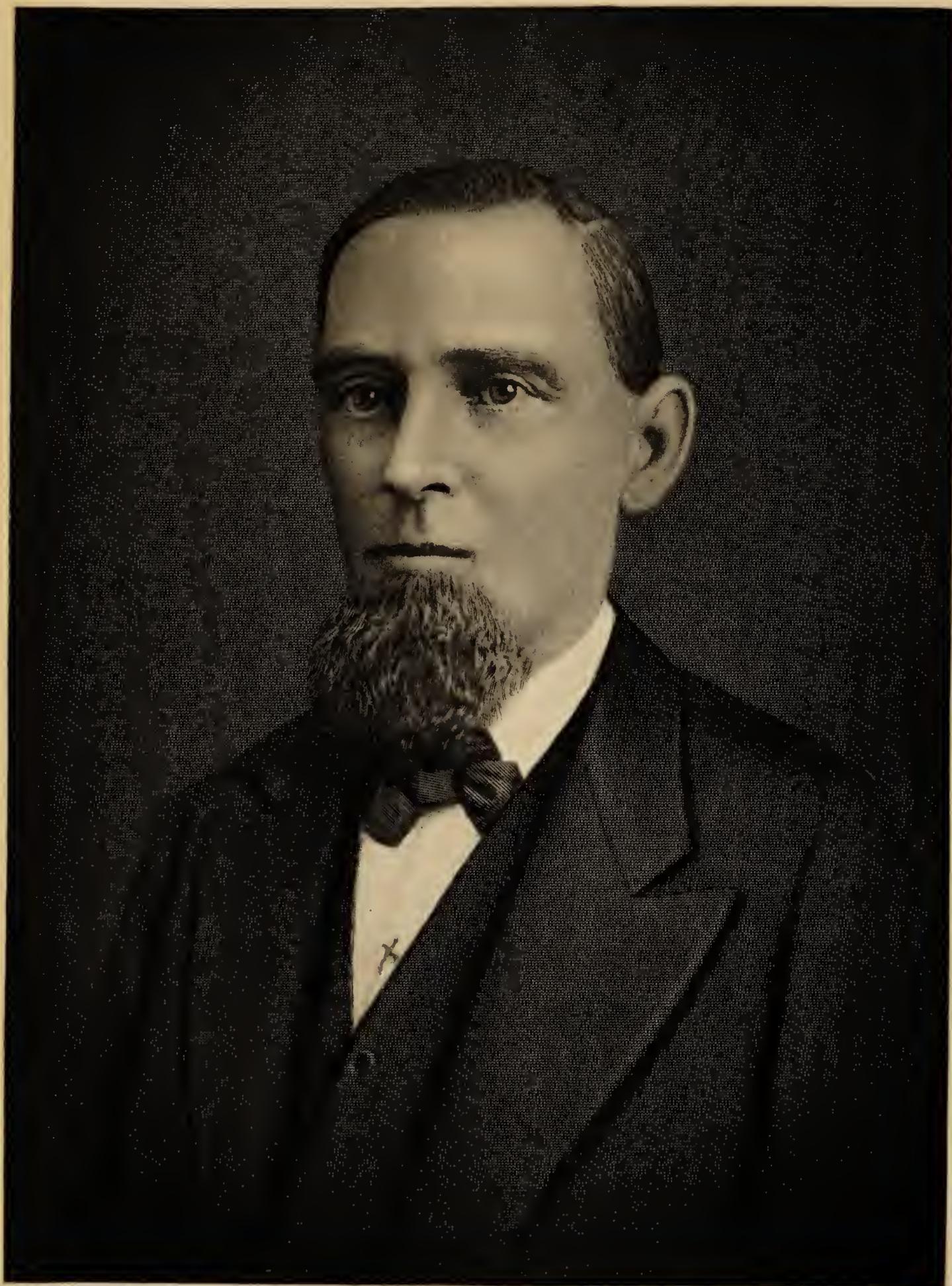


Photo Engraving by M. J. F. Co.

J. A. Adams



## ADAMS

- (6) Sarah Lucy, born December 10, 1846, in Greenfield, where she died July 17, 1847.

(Family data)

JOHN ANDREW ADAMS, son of Peleg and Lucinda (Hancock) Adams, was born August 14, 1840, in Greenfield, where he died December 3, 1880. He was educated in the public schools of Greenfield and at The Shelburne Academy. He inherited his father's ability as a farmer to which he devoted his entire time and conducted a well-kept farm located near the Adams homestead. As stated in his father's biography, his untimely death cut short a most promising career. Mr. Adams took an active part in civic affairs in Greenfield, where, except for two years spent in Bernardston, his entire life was passed. He was one of the leading citizens of the community and the following, quoted from *The Greenfield Gazette and Courier* of December 20, 1880, is indicative of the high regard in which he was held:

"John A. Adams was of a pleasing and gentlemanly manner, affectionate and generous-hearted, winning the love of all his friends and



## ADAMS

acquaintances, by whom he will be greatly missed. Truly it was said that he died without an enemy."

John Andrew Adams married, June 29, 1864, Charlotte Eliza Meriam, daughter of Jotham Addison and Charlotte (Harwood) Meriam. She was born in Barre, Massachusetts, February 26, 1843, and died in Greenfield, April 21, 1909. Her line of descent is as follows: Charlotte Eliza Meriam<sup>9</sup>, Jotham Addison<sup>8</sup>, Joel<sup>7</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>5</sup>, John<sup>4</sup>, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Joseph<sup>3</sup>, Joseph<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>, born in County Kent, England, buried September 23, 1635, in Hadlowe, England.

Mrs. Adams received a splendid education at Barre and New Salem Academy, and taught school until the time of her marriage. When her husband's death in 1880 left her with two young daughters she kept on operating the farm and showed remarkable courage and ability, qualities which endeared her to her father-in-law, Peleg Adams. Upon the latter's death, she and her daughters inherited the Mansion House, and Mrs. Adams took an active interest in





## ADAMS

managing this property. She was a cultured and refined woman, concerned with the better things in life and her passing was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

### Children:

- (1) Ruth Charlotte, born in Bernardston, Massachusetts, September 27, 1865.
- (2) Elizabeth Leola, born in Greenfield, March 25, 1867.

(Ibid.)

RUTH CHARLOTTE and ELIZABETH LEOLA ADAMS, daughters of John Andrew and Charlotte Eliza (Meriam) Adams, were educated in the public and high schools of Greenfield, and taught school after their graduation. Later they assisted their mother in the management of the estate and the Mansion House, inherited from their grandfather, Peleg Adams.

The Misses Adams, upon the death of their mother in 1909, took over this large responsibility, which they are carrying on in a manner that is a credit to the judgment of Peleg Adams, who "for the love



## ADAMS

and affection" which he bore them, made them his heirs. Although they do not operate, but lease, the Mansion House, they are well known as hostesses to the traveling public throughout New England.

For more than two hundred years the names of Adams and Meriam have been synonymous with sterling character and a high sense of honor and integrity, and these traditions the Misses Adams have continued to uphold.

Both are deeply interested in the history of the locality in which their ancestors settled, and Miss Elizabeth L. Adams for a number of years did extensive research on the history of the Mansion House, which was published in pamphlet form in 1928 and attracted much favorable attention.

The Misses Adams are active in the social and civic life of Greenfield, busily engaged in philanthropic work, as well as all worthwhile movements calculated to promote the welfare of the community. They are members of the Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of





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Greenfield, and on their paternal as well as maternal side are connected with some of the finest and most prominent Colonial families in America.

(Ibid.)





## BODMAN

**J**OHN BODMAN, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, was born in England, about 1600, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, about 1680. He was one of the earliest settlers in the Bay Colony, but the exact date of his arrival is not known. The first mention of him is found in the records of the "Old South Church" of Boston, which state that his wife Sarah was admitted to membership March 23, 1644. He was a shoemaker, and owned land in Boston at the North End on Mill Creek, adjoining that of Hugh Drury in 1660, and at the Mill Pond, next to that of Thomas Marshall in 1662. Transfer of certain land in the Mill Creek area by Henry Ashton to John Saffin in 1673 shows that John Bodman was then the owner of property bounding that described in the deed of transfer.

John Bodman married Sarah, surname unknown. As all of their children were born in Boston, it is thought that his marriage took place after his arrival in America.





## BODMAN

### Children:

- (1) Benjamin, baptized, September 7, 1645.
- (2) John, born in August, 1645, died in Boston, about 1682. He was a cordwainer. He married Elizabeth, surname unknown.
- (3) Manoah, born March 6, 1647. He was a soldier in King Philip's War.
- (4) Samuel, born March 23, 1651.
- (5) Joseph, of whom further.
- (6) Lydia, born April 26, 1656.

("Genealogical and Family Memoirs Relating to the Families of the State of Massachusetts," William Richard Cutter and William Frederick Adams, 1910 — "History of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts," Louis H. Everts, 1879.)

JOSEPH BODMAN, son of John and Sarah Bodman, was born in Boston, October 17, 1653, and died in Hatfield, Massachusetts, July 8, 1711. He was a soldier in King Philip's War and served first under Captain Savage, and later in the company which was organized in Brookfield, Massachusetts, and commanded by Captain Turner. He settled in Westfield after the war, where he is of record in 1681. He is



## BODMAN

thought to have gone from Westfield to Hadley as he was one of the first proprietors of Hatfield, which was set off from Hadley. At the first division of land in Hatfield, in October, 1684, Joseph Bodman received a grant.

He married (first) Hepzibah, surname unknown. She died January 15, 1686. He married (second), May 4, 1687, Naomi Church of Hatfield.

Child of the first marriage:

- (1) Lydia, born January 15, 1686.

Children of the second marriage:

- (2) Manoah, born March 29, 1692; married Anna, surname unknown.
- (3) William, born January 5, 1698, died May 27, 1723.
- (4) Sarah, born April 10, 1701; married Thomas Kent.
- (5) Mary, born February 12, 1704; married John Billings.
- (6) Lydia, born July 30, 1707; married Samuel Harvey.
- (7) Samuel, of whom further.

(Ibid.)





## BODMAN

SAMUEL BODMAN, son of Joseph and Naomi (Church) Bodman, was born about 1712 in Hatfield, where he died February 11, 1773, and is buried in the Old Hill Burying Ground. He was a prominent man in the community, and served as deacon of the Hatfield Church for many years.

He married, about 1730, Martha Warner. She was born in 1715 and died in 1806.

### Children:

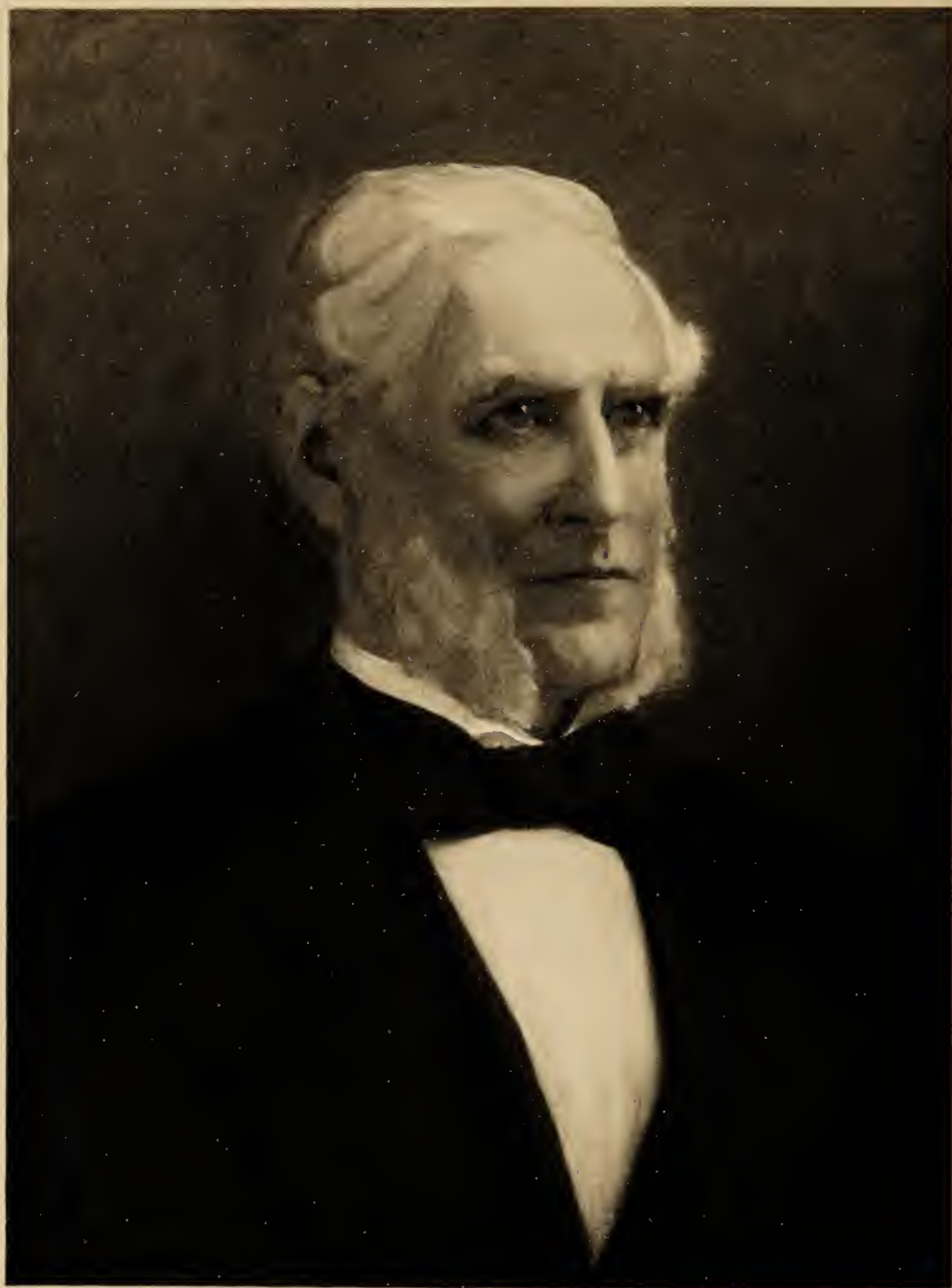
- (1) Joseph, of whom further.
- (2) Samuel, born in 1739, died in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, June 26, 1827. He was a soldier in the Revolution and served in Captain Percy Graves' Company, of Hatfield, in 1775.
- (3) William, born in 1741, died in Williamsburg, January 15, 1835. Served in the Revolution from Williamsburg on the Lexington Alarm. First Lieutenant in Captain Thayer's Company. He settled in Williamsburg in 1770, and became prominent and influential in the affairs of that community. He was a member of the convention that framed the State Constitution and repeatedly represented his town in the state legislature.

(Ibid.)









Luther Bodman

## BODMAN<sup>7</sup>

JOSEPH BODMAN, son of Samuel and Martha (Warner) Bodman, was born in Hatfield, in 1731, and died in Williamsburg, September 3, 1818. He was a farmer.

He married Esther Field.

(Ibid.)

LUTHER BODMAN, son of Joseph and Esther (Field) Bodman, was born July 20, 1781, in Williamsburg, where he died in 1866. He was a farmer and inherited his father's property. His entire life was spent in Williamsburg, where he was one of the community's leading citizens.

He married, in 1807, Clarissa Day, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Booth) Day. Her father was one of the first settlers of Williamsburg and her mother was a member of the old Booth family of Colchester, Connecticut.

(Family data)

LUTHER BODMAN, son of Luther and Clarissa (Day) Bodman, was born in Williamsburg, December 11, 1814, and died in Northampton,



## BODMAN

Massachusetts, August 16, 1887. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm in Williamsburg, assisting in the work and attending the district school until he was nineteen, when he left home to take a position as clerk in the general store owned by Luman Pease. He was industrious and ambitious, and in four years' time managed to save several hundred dollars from his small wages. With this capital he bought a store in Charlemont, Massachusetts, and engaged in business for himself in 1837. As this was in the day of stagecoaches, the process of obtaining goods from the markets in Hartford and Boston was slow and uncertain, and although the store was moderately successful, the overturn was not quick enough to suit its energetic owner. He, therefore, formed a partnership in company with Alvah Miller of Easthampton in 1842, and began to travel through Western New York, Ohio and Illinois selling goods which he bought directly from the manufacturer. This venture was a decided financial success, and he continued to make his journeys westward for more than a decade, at the same time retaining his interest in the store in Charlemont until 1854, when he





## BODMAN

retired from active business and moved back to the old Bodman farm in Williamsburg. He could not, however, remain inactive, and soon after his return to Williamsburg, he and General James S. Whitney organized the Conway Bank in Conway, Massachusetts, in 1854, with Mr. Bodman as president. He occupied this position for the next ten years, and attained a wide reputation for his financial success and honorable business dealings.

Mr. Bodman sensed the great possibilities in the then undeveloped West, and in 1854 bought from the government a large tract of land in Piatt County, Illinois. He disposed of some of this property at a handsome profit, but retained a large area in Bement Township, where for many years he successfully operated a large farm and, among other crops, raised one hundred and fifty tons of broom corn, which yearly was shipped east and marketed throughout the Connecticut Valley. This farm was one of Mr. Bodman's most absorbing interests and it was not until shortly before his death that he disposed of it to his son, Edward Cushman Bodman.



## BODMAN

In 1864 Mr. Bodman resigned as head of the Conway Bank to take the presidency of the Hampshire County National Bank in Northampton, which was organized mainly through his efforts. There were, at that time, several well-established banks in Northampton, and predictions were freely made that a new bank could not survive beside the time-honored institutions of the town. Here again, Mr. Bodman's judgment was vindicated. The bank flourished from its inception due largely to his wide experience and sound principles in banking, and his faculty of selecting men of superior ability as his assistants. In 1879 the bank was operating on a capital of \$250,000 with a surplus of \$50,000. When the handsome new bank building was erected, which also became the quarters of the Hampshire Savings Bank upon its organization in 1869, Mr. Bodman was elected secretary of the latter institution and held this office until 1873, when he was elected president. He served in this capacity in both banks until his death, which called forth the following well-deserved tribute, published in the *Hampshire Gazette*, August 23, 1887:





## BODMAN

"He was bank president for thirty-three years, a longer period than any of his contemporaries in the Connecticut Valley and probably in Western Massachusetts. Much of the prosperity of the bank is due to his efforts.

\* \* \* \*

"He had great industry, remarkable perseverance and a quick perception. These qualities, united with his rare sagacity and judgment made him a very successful business man.

"He will be greatly missed in the various departments of business in which he has been so active and so influential for so many years."

Mr. Bodman continued to live on the family homestead in Williamsburg until 1870, when he bought a lot on Elm Street in Northampton from Dr. Lewis Hopkins and built a comfortable and commodious residence, typical of the better homes of the period. He figured prominently in all phases of community life and took a keen interest in public affairs though he never sought political preferment. He was a Democrat and in Charlemont had served as Selectman, Town Treasurer, Postmaster, Trial



## BODMAN

Justice and Deputy Sheriff of Franklin County, but in Northampton, owing to pressure of business, he declined to be considered for public office except in one instance, when in 1874 he accepted the nomination for Representative to the State Legislature. He was defeated but received a vote considerably in excess of the regular party vote.

While living in Williamsburg, he was chosen trustee of the Smith Charities of Northampton and in 1882 succeeded Deacon Hubbard as president. He held this office for three terms, and was nominated for a fourth which he declined. Criticism, a natural result of any administration, was not lacking during his tenure of office. That it was decidedly unwarranted is apparent from the following quoted from the obituary in the *Hampshire Gazette* of August 23, 1887:

“He was bitterly and unjustly assailed while holding that office (the presidency), but his administration of its affairs was so efficient and satisfactory that the people of the eight towns stood by him and gave him hearty support. The work that he did for that institution was very





## BODMAN

valuable and will long be favorably felt in its management. He was one of the committee appointed to receive and disburse the contributions made in aid of the sufferers by the great Mill River disaster of 1874."

Mr. Bodman was a member of the Congregational Church in Williamsburg, and upon his removal to Northampton joined the Edwards Congregational Church. He became one of its most liberal and active supporters and was one of the committee in charge of the erection of the new church and parsonage. Commenting on this phase of his life the *Hampshire Gazette* in the issue before referred to stated, "He will be missed in the church where he has been so active and generous a worker."

A man of fine physique, powerfully built and above average height, Mr. Bodman made an impressive and dignified appearance, typical of the popular conception of a banker of the old school. He was noted as a conversationalist and was happiest when entertaining friends with his seemingly inexhaustible fund of anecdotes. He was a good citizen, a kind



## BODMAN

and thoughtful neighbor, a generous helper to those in need, and his passing was a distinct loss to the community where for so many years his constructive influence played an important part.

Mr. Bodman married, June 25, 1839, Philena Nims Hawks, who was born in Charlemont, October 25, 1817, and died in Northampton, December 2, 1894, daughter of Silas and Phila (Nims) Hawks of Charlemont. She was educated at Mt. Holyoke Seminary, where she was a member of the Class of 1837, the first class, and a roommate of Mary Lyon. She was a member of the Congregational Churches in Charlemont and Williamsburg, and upon her removal to Northampton united with the Edwards Congregational Church of which she was an active and valued member. The following is quoted from the *Hampshire Gazette* of December 3, 1894:

"She was a woman of singular purity of life and character. Her disposition was amiable and she never failed to give a cheerful, refining influence to her household and to any society in which her lot was cast. Her friends were many





## BODMAN

and they will long cherish her memory as one of the choicest of earth's saints."

Luther and Philena Nims (Hawks) Bodman were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Edward Cushman, born in Charlemont, March 22, 1840, died in Lakewood, New Jersey, January 21, 1917. He attended school at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and Phillips Academy, Andover, and when seventeen years old became a clerk in his father's bank in Conway. Two years later he was sent to Bement, Illinois, to act as his father's agent of the tract of 5,000 acres, of which the latter was the owner. While in Bement he met George Milmine with whom in 1859 he formed the firm of Milmine, Bodman and Company, bankers and dealers in grain. He was actively engaged in the management of this concern until his death. Milmine, Bodman and Company's headquarters were in New York and branch offices were maintained in Chicago, Baltimore and Toledo. Mr. Bodman was a prominent member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Produce Exchange. He was also president of the Northern National Bank of Toledo. He married,



## BODMAN

January 10, 1878, Ida Maria Berdan, daughter of Peter F. and Maria (Waite) Berdan, and a niece of Morrison Remick Waite, late Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. She was born August 13, 1855, and died April 3, 1937.

### Children:

- (I) Herbert Luther, born November 18, 1880; married, December 27, 1917, Theodora Dunham, daughter of Edward Kellogg and Mary (Dows) Dunham. She was born August 15, 1895.

### Children:

- (i) Violet, born December 2, 1920.
  - (ii) Edward Cushman, born February 23, 1922.
  - (iii) Herbert Luther, born April 29, 1924.
- (II) George Milmine, born June 8, 1882; married, November 2, 1918, Louise Clark, daughter of Edmund Arthur Stanley and Louise Hall (Ward) Clark. She was born September 27, 1893. No children.





## BODMAN

- (2) Adeline Sophia, born September 27, 1841, in Charlemont, where she died March 28, 1844.
- (3) Luther Whitney, born in Charlemont, February 4, 1845, died in Chicago, Illinois, May 14, 1917. He attended Williston Seminary in Easthampton and joined his elder brother, Edward Cushman, in Bement. Later he became a member of the firm of Milmine, Bodman and Company and was in charge of the Chicago branch. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and one of the most prominent and successful operators and dealers of his day. He was well known in financial circles in Chicago. He married, November 23, 1870, Grace Herbert Smith, daughter of Dr. Benjamin F. and Amy M. (Thayer) Smith of Amherst, Massachusetts. She was born June 6, 1850, and died August 14, 1934.

### Children:

- (1) Marjory, born November 16, 1872, died May 16, 1911; married, November 23, 1898, John Hobbs of Chicago. He was born May 19, 1868, and died November 9, 1929.

### Children:

- (i) Whitney Bodman, born August 18, 1899; married, February 24,



## BODMAN

1933, Frances Alberta Northern, born August 3, 1899, daughter of Dr. Albert and Bertie (Welles) Northern. No children.

(ii) Susan, born August 22, 1903, died November 5, 1906.

(II) Edward Whitney, born September 5, 1879; married, April 19, 1915, Julia Barry, daughter of Charles Dummer and Ida (Morton) Thompson. She was born January 29, 1887. No children.

(III) Luther Franklin, born July 5, 1883, died January 2, 1908. Unmarried.

(4) Ellen Rebecca, born in Charlemont, December 5, 1848, died in New York, May 28, 1921; married, November 23, 1870, Rev. Charles Henry Parkhurst, son of Charles F. W. and Mary (Goodale) Parkhurst. He was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, April 17, 1842, and died in New York, September 8, 1933. Graduated Amherst College in 1866, A.B., and received the degrees of A.M., 1869; D.D., 1880, and LL.D., 1892, from the same college. He was principal of the high school in Amherst in 1867 and a professor at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, from 1870-71. In 1869 he studied theology at Halle and at





## BODMAN

Leipsic from 1872-73. His first pastorate was the Congregational Church in Lenox, Massachusetts, which he served from 1874-80. In the latter year he was called to the Madison Square Presbyterian Church in New York City, where he continued until 1918. In 1891, Dr. Parkhurst became president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime and was responsible for the exposure of the corrupt condition of the New York City Police Department through the investigation of the Lexow Committee. He was a brilliant preacher and fearless writer. No children.

- (5) Clara Philena, born in Williamsburg, February 28, 1859. Unmarried. Resides in Northampton.

(Ibid.)





## EMERY

**J**OHN EMERY, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, was born in Romsey, Hants, England, September 29, 1598, the son of John and Agnes Emery, and died in Newbury, Massachusetts, November 3, 1683. He sailed from Southampton, April 3, 1635, in the ship "*James*" and arrived in Boston, June 3, 1635, accompanied by his wife, several children and his brother, Anthony, who also brought his family.

John Emery apparently removed to Newbury soon after his arrival and seems to have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the community at once. Early Newbury town records abound with references to him. He was made a freeman June 2, 1641, and is listed as one of the ninety-one freeholders of the town on December 2, 1642. He, with three other men of Newbury, was appointed to appraise all property in the town for the purpose of apportioning each man's share in the new division of land in 1642, and was declared to "have proportionable rights in all waste lands, commons and





## EMERY

rivers undisposed." He received a grant to certain land "called the greene, about three akers, being more or less," it being stipulated that twenty rods of this land be "held in reserve for a burying place." He served as fence viewer and grand juror in 1666, as a member of the jury trials in 1672, and was appointed to carry votes to Salem in 1676.

On April 10, 1644, when Lieutenant Robert Pike was tried for refusing to recognize the authority of the Court to depose townsmen of the right to petition, John Emery courageously supported and defended Pike. Another interesting incident, characteristic of his sturdy independence, was his arraignment before the Ipswich Court, March 16, 1663, on the charge of "entertaining travelers and Quakers." The case was "referred unto next Court, May 5, 1663," and part of the testimony read as follows: "Yt two men Quakers, wr. ent. very kindly to bed and table. John Emmerie shok ym by ye hand and bid ym welcome." A witness testified that he heard "John Emmerie and his wife say that he had ent. Quakers, and that he would not put them from his house and used arguments for the lawfulness of it."



## EMERY

In the face of this damaging evidence John Emery was fined four pounds with costs and fees. Fifty of his friends and neighbors signed a petition to remit the fine, but it was disregarded by the court and he was obliged to pay.

The will of John Emery, dated May 1, 1680, was proved November 27, 1683, and disposed of an estate of two hundred and sixty-three pounds, eleven shillings.

He married (first) in England, in 1626, Mary, surname unknown. She died in Newbury in April, 1649, and he married (second) Mary (Shatswell) Webster, widow of John Webster of Ipswich. She died in Newbury, April 28, 1694.

("Genealogical Records of Descendants of John and Anthony Emery of Newbury, Massachusetts, 1590-1890," Rev. Rufus Emery, 1890 — "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," 1912)

SERGEANT JOHN EMERY, son of John and Mary Emery, was born in England about 1628, and died in Newbury in 1693. He came to America with his parents in 1635 and, like his father, became a





## EMERY

prominent and influential citizen of Newbury. He was made a freeman May 30, 1660, and was active in civic and military affairs, serving as sergeant in the local militia. He also served as selectman, 1670-73, as juryman in 1675-76, and as tythingman and way-warden in 1679.

John Emery married, October 2, 1648, Mary Webster, daughter of John and Mary (Shatswell) Webster. She was born in 1630, and died February 3, 1709.

("Genealogical Records of Descendants of John and Anthony Emery of Newbury, Massachusetts," Rev. Rufus Emery, 1890)

ENSIGN STEPHEN EMERY, son of Sergeant John and Mary (Webster) Emery, was born September 6, 1666, in Newbury, where he died February 1, 1746-47. He was a prosperous planter and ensign in the local militia.

He married, November 29, 1692, Ruth Jaques, daughter of Henry and Anna (Knight) Jaques of Newbury. She was born April 14, 1672, and died January 9, 1764.

(Ibid.)









EMERY HOMESTEAD, WEST NEWBURY, MASSACHUSETTS  
BUILT BY COL, STEPHEN EMERY IN 1646

## EMERY

COLONEL STEPHEN EMERY, son of Ensign Stephen and Ruth (Jaques) Emery, was born in Newbury, July 16, 1710, and died in West Newbury, September 16, 1795. He was a well known planter and large land owner and is chiefly known for his outstanding military record. He was appointed ensign of a foot company by William Shirley on May 21, 1746, colonel of the 7th regiment of militia in 1767, and colonel of the Second Division of the 2nd regiment in Newbury and Rowley in 1771.

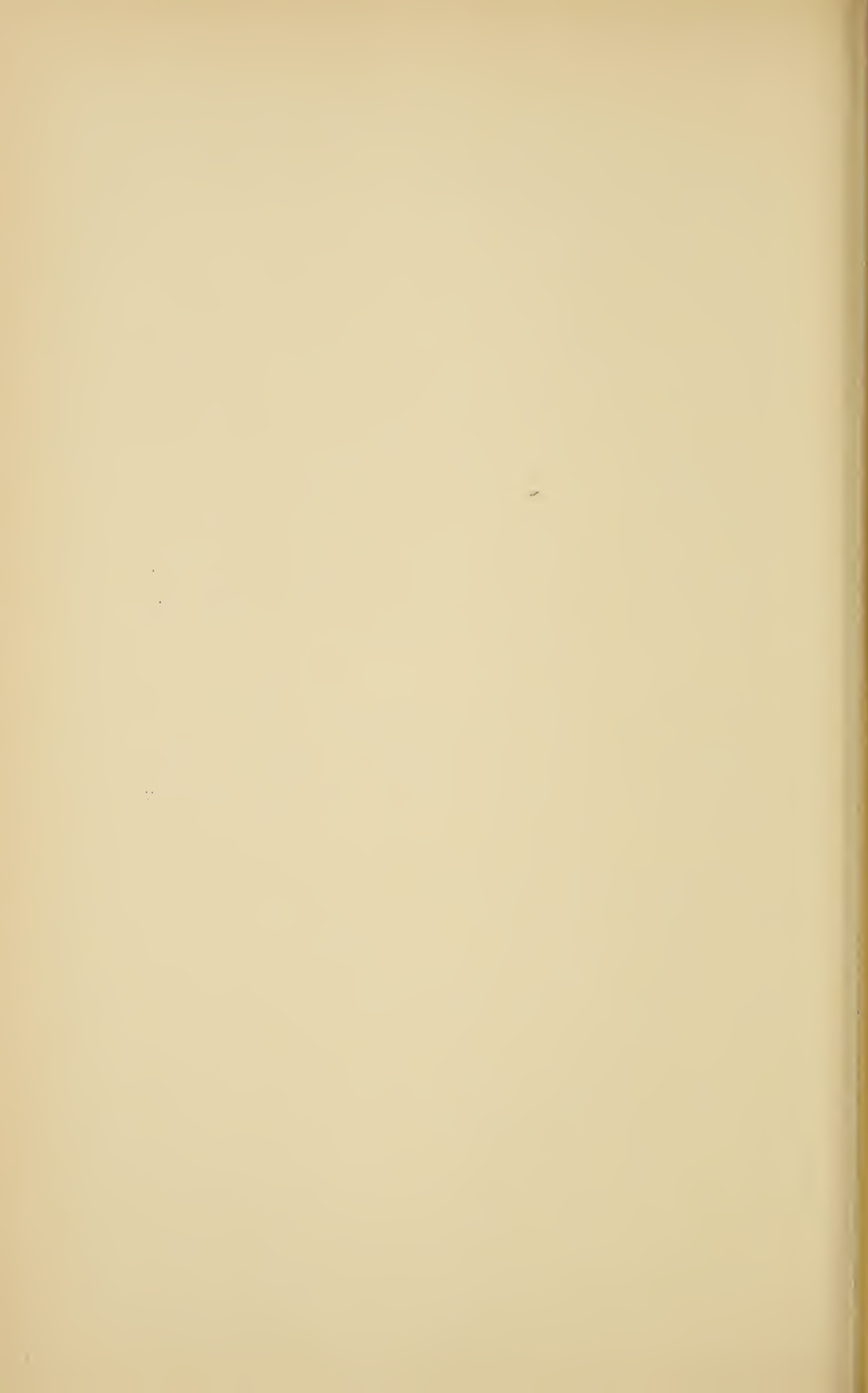
He built a large farmhouse about 1744 on the land granted to his grandfather, Sergeant John Emery, which is still (1938) occupied by his descendants.

Colonel Stephen Emery married, May 5, 1732, Hannah Rolfe, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Tappan) Rolfe of Newbury. She was born in 1708, and died January 10, 1779.

(Ibid.)

STEPHEN EMERY, son of Colonel Stephen and Hannah (Rolfe) Emery, was born January 18, 1733, in Newbury, where he died April 16, 1799.





## EMERY

He was a farmer and prominent in civic and military affairs of the community.

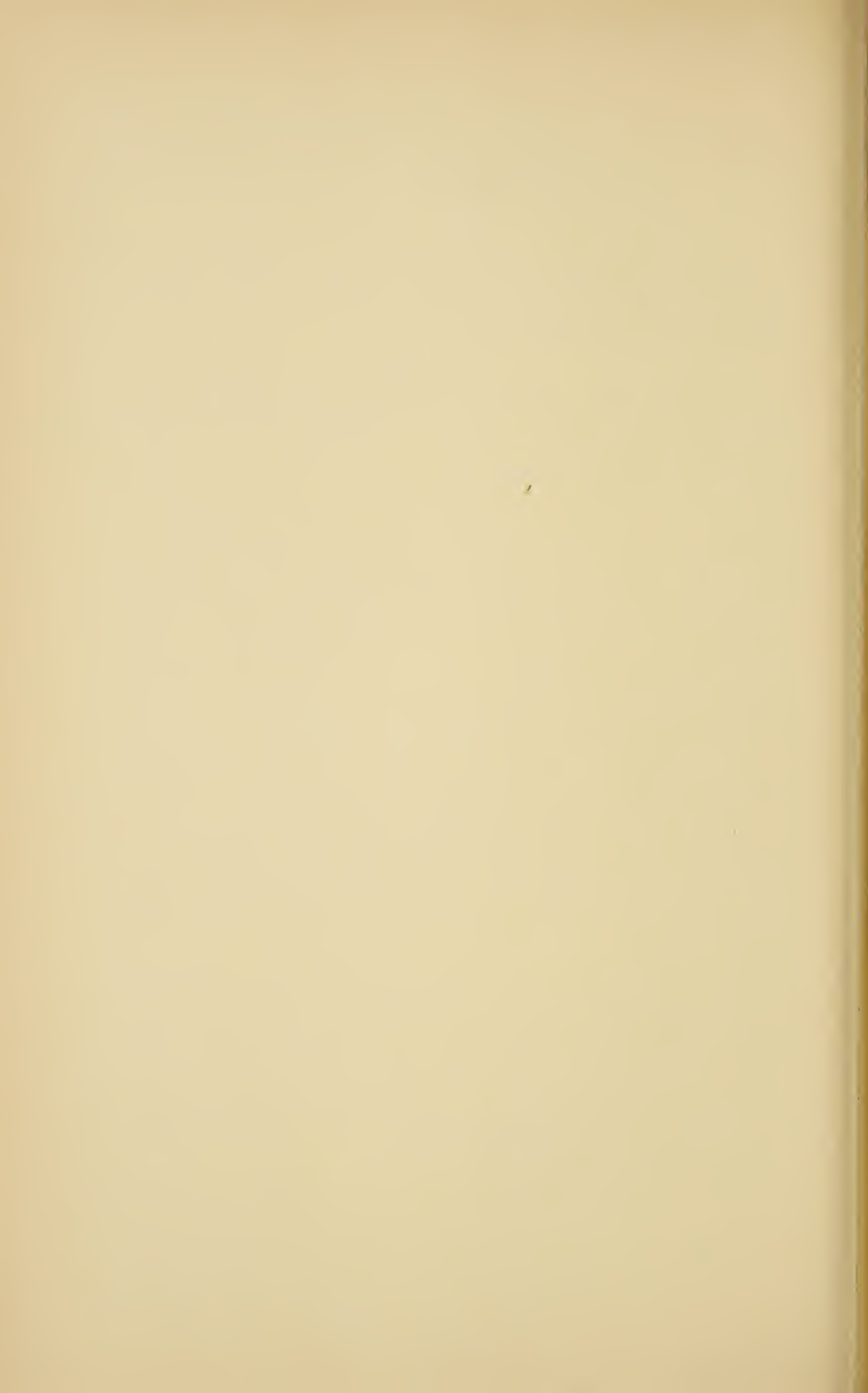
He married (first), November 6, 1760, Sarah Moody. She died July 23, 1791. He married (second) Sarah Bartlett.

(Ibid.)

LIEUTENANT NATHANIEL EMERY, son of Colonel Stephen and Hannah (Rolfe) Emery, was born in Newbury, August 23, 1741. He was a private in the company of Captain Thomas Noyes, 3d, at the Lexington Alarm, and was commissioned ensign of the 2nd militia company of Newbury by Governor Thomas Hutchinson, January 12, 1772, and appointed 2nd lieutenant of the company which was drafted from Newbury and Rowley, September 30, 1776.

He married (first), November 11, 1777, Sarah Short, daughter of Nicholas Short of Newbury. She died in December, 1783. He married (second), May 21, 1795, Abigail Longfellow. She died in West Newbury, December 9, 1843.





## EMERY

### Children:

- (1) Sarah, of whom further.
- (2) Eliphalet, of whom further.
- (3) Captain Nicholas, born December 16, 1783, in Newbury; removed to Salisbury, New Hampshire, where he died October 7, 1826. He married Sarah Robinson, who died March 18, 1846.

(Ibid.)

ELIZABETH EMERY, daughter of Colonel Stephen and Hannah (Rolfe) Emery, was born in Newbury, July 30, 1750, and died in Boxford, Massachusetts, April 24, 1785. She married, December 28, 1775, Reverend Moses Hale, son of Reverend Moses and Mehitable (Dummer) Hale.

(Ibid.)

MOODY EMERY, son of Stephen and Sarah (Moody) Emery, was born June 20, 1769, in Newbury, where he died June 5, 1845. He married, October 18, 1795, Abigail Prescott, daughter of Philemon and Elizabeth (Taylor) Prescott.

(Ibid. — "Prescott Memorial or Genealogical Memoir of Prescott Families in America," William Prescott, Boston, 1870)



## EMERY

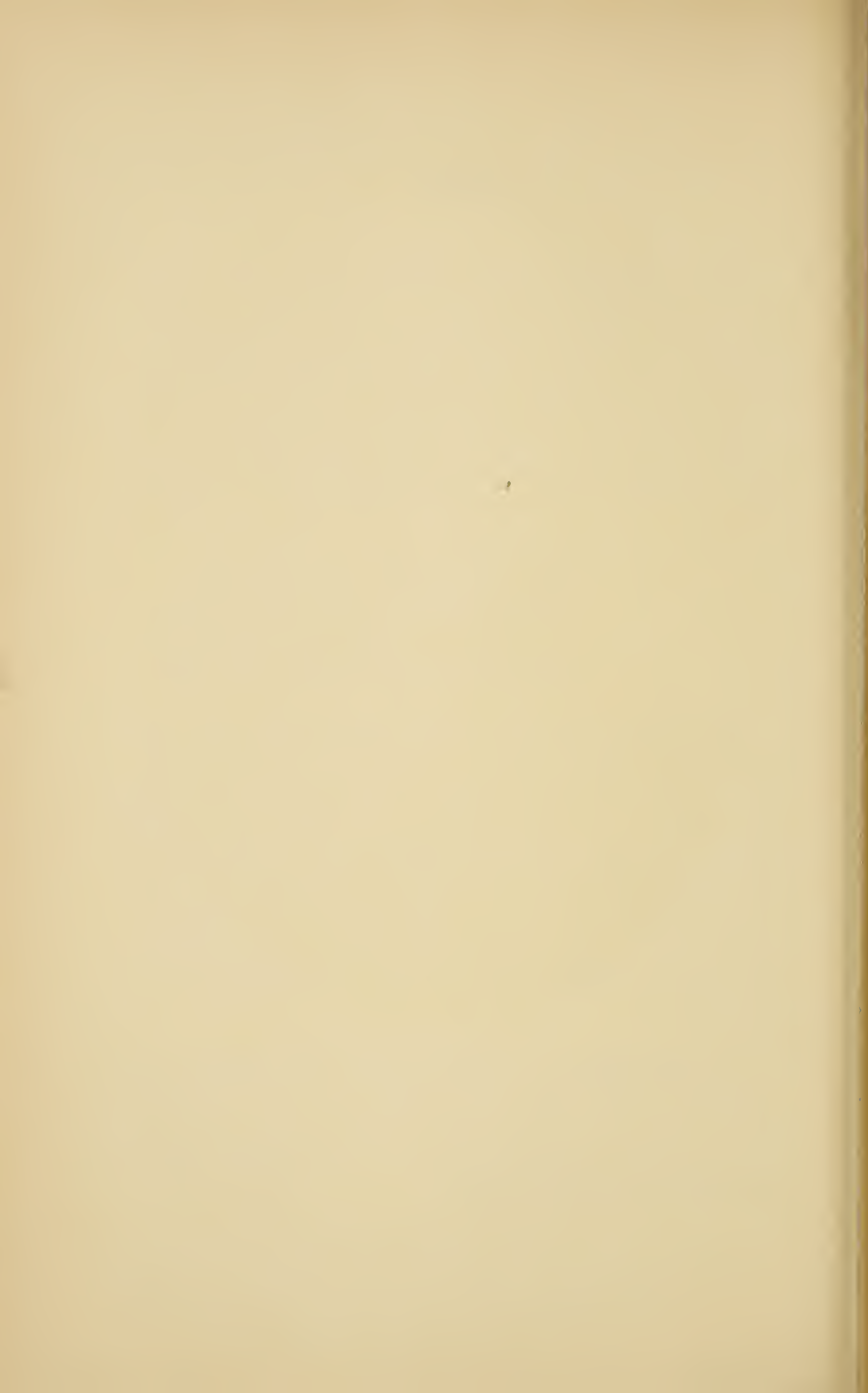
SARAH EMERY, daughter of Lieutenant Nathaniel and Sarah (Short) Emery, was born in Newbury, August 10, 1779, and died in West Newbury, December 14, 1827. She married, February 6, 1809, Nathaniel Noyes, son of Reverend Nathaniel and Sarah (Hale) Noyes of Southampton, New Hampshire.

("Genealogical Records of Descendants of John and Anthony Emery of Newbury, Massachusetts," Rev. Rufus Emery, 1890 — "Genealogy of Descendants of Thomas Hale of Watton, England, and of Newbury, Massachusetts," Robert Safford Hale, 1889)

ELIPHALET EMERY, son of Lieutenant Nathaniel and Sarah (Short) Emery, was born in Newbury, September 15, 1781, and died in West Newbury, April 20, 1869. He was prominent in town affairs and interested in every movement pertaining to the civic welfare. As a successful farmer he cultivated the land on which his first American ancestor settled in 1644.

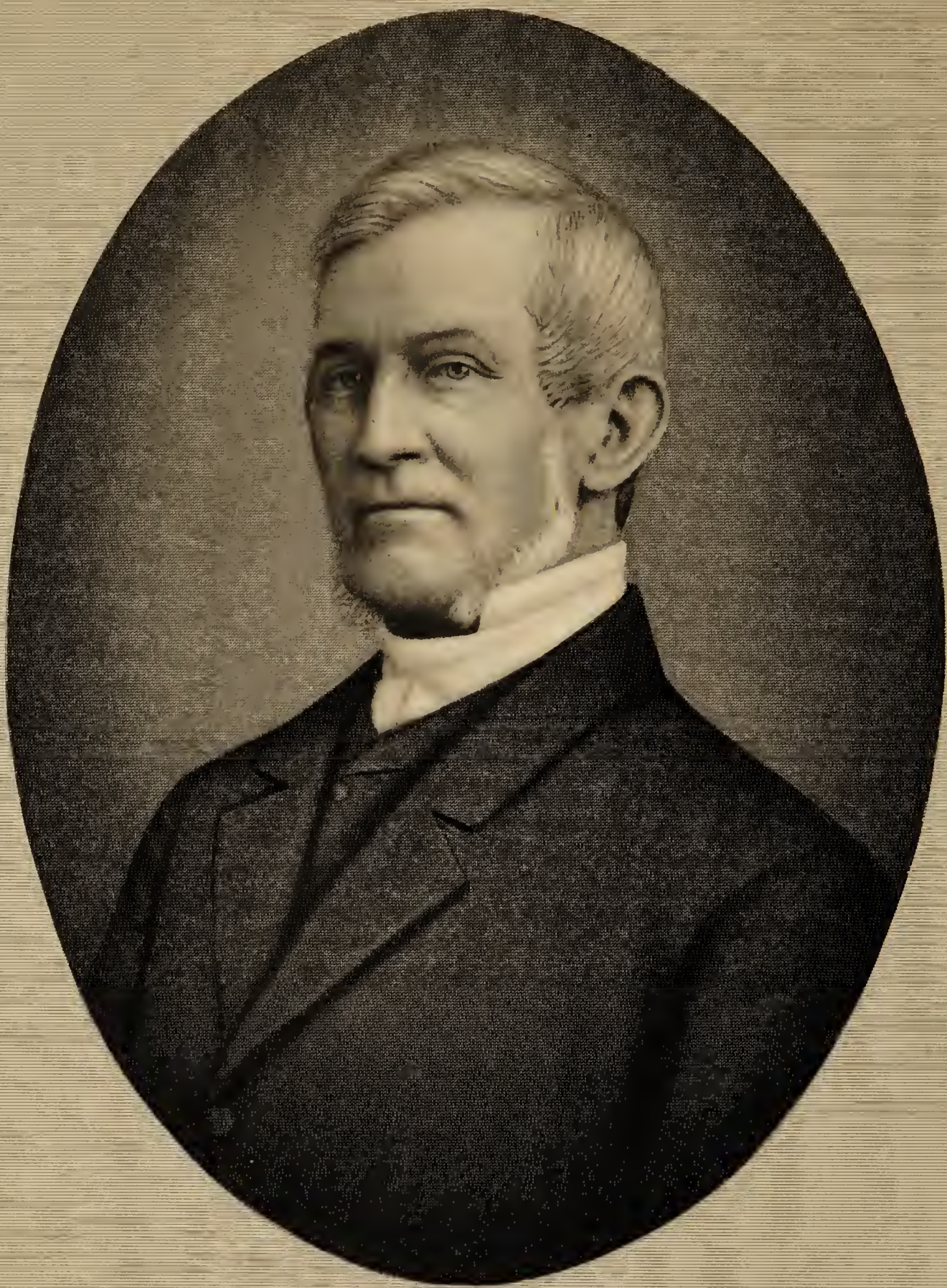
He was known as "Squire Life" and served as a member of the Board of Selectmen for nineteen years and as a representative to the General Court from 1829-31 and in 1834.











*Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn.*

*Samuel M. Ensey*



## EMERY

He married, April 4, 1820, Sarah Hale, daughter of Reverend Moses and Elizabeth (Emery) Hale.

(Ibid.)

ELIZABETH EMERY, daughter of Moody and Abigail (Prescott) Emery, was born December 23, 1801, in Newbury, and died July 15, 1880, in Newburgh, New York.

She married, November 1, 1826, Captain Flavius Emery, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hale) Emery.

(Ibid. — Gravestone inscriptions from the Emery lot in West Newbury)

REVEREND SAMUEL MOODY EMERY, son of Moody and Abigail (Prescott) Emery, was born in West Newbury, April 10, 1804, where he died August 16, 1883. He was educated in a private school and later attended the public school near his home, where he showed marked aptitude as a scholar and won the regard and affection of his teachers and schoolmates. During his last year in the public school, he organized a circulating library which for many years was an important factor in the life of the community.





## EMERY

Mr. Emery prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and entered Harvard College in 1826, graduating with the class of 1830, and in 1831 was appointed principal of the Classical Department of Northfield Academy, Northfield, Massachusetts. He remained here until October 12, 1831, when he became a member of the faculty of the Young Ladies' Academy at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He taught there with marked success until August, 1833, and formed many delightful and lasting friendships that were destined to influence his future life and career. He had been brought up in the Congregational Church and in the faith of his forefathers, but his logical and clear reasoning powers more and more inclined him to the teachings of the Episcopal Church. His friendship and association with Rev. Charles Burroughs, D.D., rector of St. John's Church in Portsmouth, was, according to himself, responsible for the important step he was about to take. He was baptized at St. John's by Rev. Charles Burroughs on September 3, 1832, and confirmed the following Sunday by the Right Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold,



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Bishop of the Eastern Diocese. His decision to enter the ministry led to his resignation from the faculty of the Portsmouth School in 1833, and in November of that year he began to study theology under the direction of Rev. Dr. Coit, rector of Christ Church in Cambridge, and Rev. Dr. Wainwright, rector of Trinity Church in Boston.

Mr. Emery was ordained as deacon in Trinity Church, Boston, July 28, 1835, by Bishop Griswold who had confirmed him, and preached his first sermon in Christ Church in Boston, where he was presented by the Rev. William Croswell. On December 12, 1835, he received and accepted a call to Trinity Church in Chatham, now Portland, Connecticut, as assistant to the rector, Rev. William Jarvis. This parish was an important one as a new church had been built in 1830 and the financing of the structure entailed much work and correspondence. Soon after Mr. Emery's arrival Mr. Jarvis was stricken with laryngitis and the responsibilities of the whole parish fell upon the former. Mr. Emery proved himself equal to the occasion. The sympathetic understanding of Mr. Jarvis, who





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opened his home to his young assistant and made him welcome as a member of his own family, did much to alleviate the difficulty of the task with which he was confronted and a warm and lifelong friendship sprang up between them. Mr. Jarvis' daughter, in speaking of Mr. Emery many years later, said he was one "who as the years went on seemed more and more as a kinsman, beloved for his noble worth and his holy, blameless life."

Mr. Jarvis, unfortunately, did not recover the use of his voice sufficiently to resume preaching and after two years the appointment of his successor became imperative. Mr. Emery, who had endeared himself to the parishioners, was the logical and unanimous choice, and on May 14, 1837, he was admitted to the priesthood by the Right Rev. Thomas Church Brownell, Bishop of Connecticut. This was the beginning of a thirty-three year rectorship, which for unselfish and devoted service to the whole community has seldom been equaled.

Mr. Emery felt the great responsibility of his office deeply and sincerely and he spared neither



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time nor effort in the performance of his duty. He frequently preached three sermons on Sunday and also held private service in institutions for the aged and infirm and in the homes of those living at a distance who were unable to come to church. He was a preacher of more than local reputation and his sermons, prepared with great care, were delivered eloquently and forcefully. He entered into the lives of his parishioners and shared with them their joys and sorrows. Anyone in need found in him a sympathetic, confident and a loyal and steadfast friend. The wide scope of his activities, which were not confined to his own parish, made him one of the best-beloved clergymen of his day.

The hospitality of the Emery home was a tradition and the rectory was the center of much social activity. "In his home Mr. Emery seemed an exemplification of 'Herbert's Country Parson,' making allowances for difference of countries and times. The kindest husband and father, he ruled 'his children and his own house well'."

Mr. Emery received the honorary degrees of M.A.





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in 1838 and D.D. in 1864 from Trinity College. He served for many years as a trustee of Berkeley Divinity School, where his unfailing tact and good judgment made him a valued member of the board. He was supervisor of the public schools of Portland for thirty-two years and worked as conscientiously for the educational advancement of the community as he did for its spiritual uplift. Apart from his regular duties as rector, one of Mr. Emery's most absorbing interests was the mission which he founded in the eastern section of Portland. He devoted much of his time to this work and eventually had the great satisfaction of attending the ceremony when the cornerstone of "St. John the Baptist" was laid by Bishop Williams. He had resigned, however, before the chapel was finished, but returned to take part in its consecration.

Dr. Emery resigned the rectorship of Trinity Church at Easter in 1870, and preached his farewell sermon on June 19, 1870. His parishioners were deeply moved and were only reconciled to part with him by the knowledge of the fact that he would be enabled to take a much needed rest. He retired to



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West Newbury to make his home on the ancestral farm built on the land granted to his ancestor, John Emery, Jr., in 1644.

However, he did not remain inactive and responded gladly to calls for assistance from other clergymen in the vicinity of Newbury and never refused to supply a vacancy. He became an almost regular assistant to the Rev. George D. Johnson, rector of St. Paul's in Newburyport, and the parishioners came to regard him as one of their own. He finally removed to Newburyport in 1875 in order to be more centrally located and better able to respond to the ever-increasing number of calls for his services. He continued to assist at St. Paul's and took entire charge during vacation periods, while at the same time he was rector-in-charge of St. James Church in Amesbury.

Ill health forced his retirement from active church work in 1882 and Dr. Emery returned to his home in West Newbury. It was a matter of deepest regret to him that he no longer could officiate at public worship, but he held a service in his own home nearly





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every Sunday afternoon until the end of his life. His last days were spent in quiet retirement in the midst of scenes which he had been familiar with since boyhood and among devoted friends and neighbors. His death occurred August 16, 1883, and the funeral took place August 20, 1883, from St. Paul's Church in Newburyport. It was a silent demonstration of the affection and esteem in which Dr. Emery was held by all who knew him. The rector of St. Paul's Church officiated and many clergymen, parishioners and friends from miles around gathered to pay their last respects to his memory.

Soon after his death a new organ, the gift of his former congregation, was installed in Trinity Church in Portland and a tablet inscribed with a record of his notable services in that parish was placed near the organ as a lasting tribute to his memory.

The following is a copy of the resolution adopted by the Vestry:

"As assistant and rector his ministry in Portland covered a period of thirty-five years, the longest in our annals. From 1835 to 1870 he









*Steel Engraving by M. J. Conr.*

*Mary Kate Emery*

## EMERY

broke the bread of life to feed the flock of God committed to his care; he went in and out among us as a faithful imitator of the Good Shepherd and 'an example of the believers in word, in conversation, in spirit, in faith, in purity.' Two generations of parishioners remember with gratitude his kindly ministrations and look to see him receive the crown of life when the Chief Shepherd shall appear."

The "*Hartford Evening Post*" said of him:

"He had the respect and confidence of the whole people of the town, without regard to religious beliefs or party preferences. In a word, he was a 'Christian gentleman' and many are the word tributes of loving respect that have been uttered here. \* \* \* He obtruded his religious belief upon no one, but by his kind heart and unaffected modesty drew men unto him."

Dr. Emery married, November 17, 1841, Mary Hale Emery, daughter of Eliphalet and Sarah (Hale) Emery. She was born September 24, 1821, in West Newbury, where she died December 5, 1898. After her death a memorial tablet dedicated to her memory was placed in Trinity Church, and Rev. Oliver Henry Raftery, who succeeded Dr. Emery, preached an eloquent sermon on that occasion.





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Dr. and Mrs. Emery were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Sarah Noyes, born September 6, 1842, died on Easter Sunday in 1903.
- (2) Mary Elizabeth, born March 19, 1846, died December 16, 1927.
- (3) Louisa Jane, born July 29, 1849.
- (4) Dr. Samuel Eliphalet, of whom further.
- (5) Abby Prescott, born October 11, 1854, died November 11, 1855.
- (6) Frances Jarvis, born April 18, 1857, died March 15, 1933.
- (7) Georgiana, born October 15, 1859.

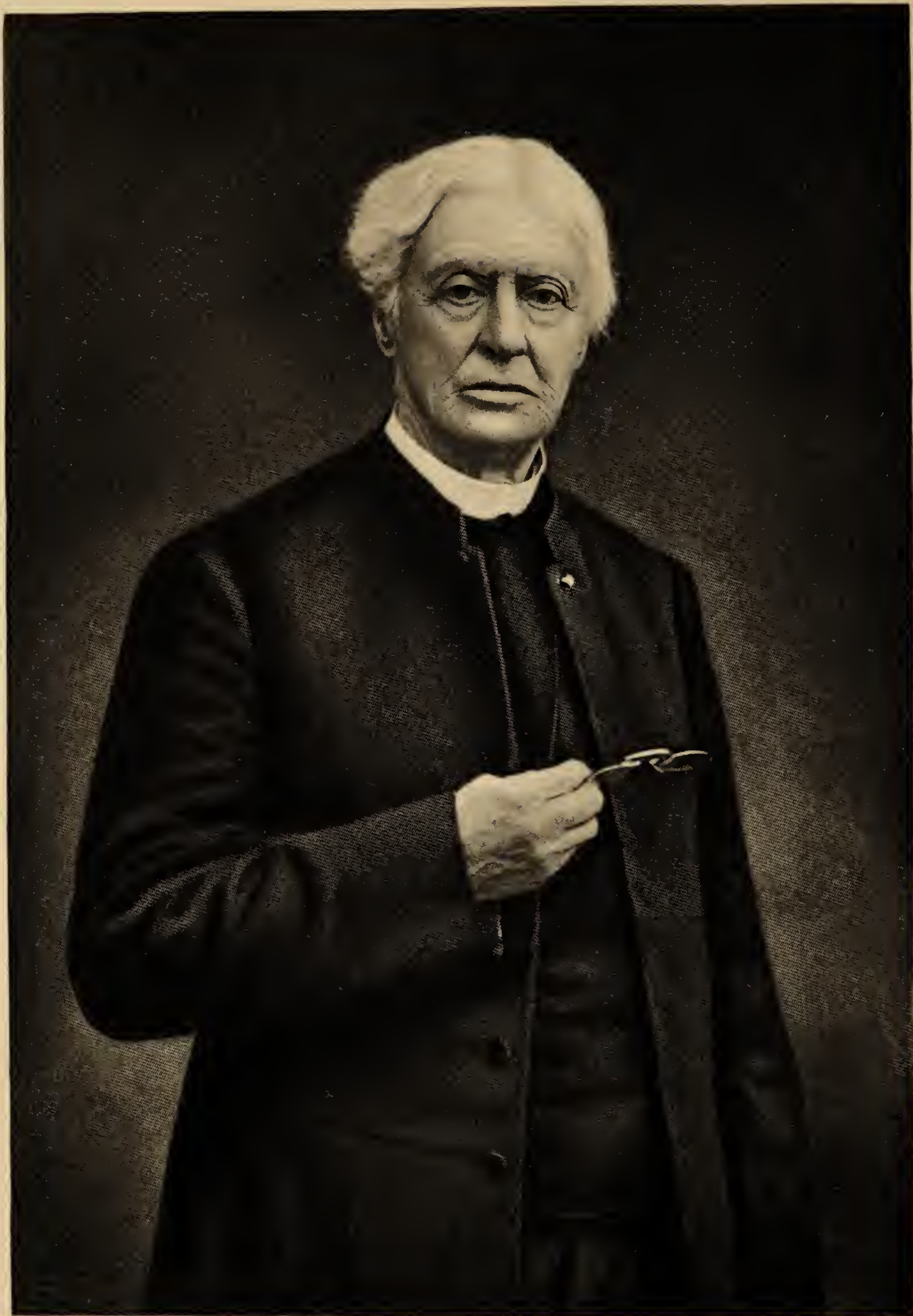
The Emery sisters are well known for their many charitable and useful achievements, and are especially remembered in West Newbury for their connection with All Saints Church which was erected through their generosity in memory of their parents.

The need for an Episcopal church in West Newbury had long been felt, and in 1907 the Emery sisters built St. John's Memorial Hall where regular services began on November 6, 1910. On June 17,









*Steel Engraving by M.J. Conn.*

*Rufus Emery*

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1912, the cornerstone for All Saints Church was laid, and the church was consecrated by the Right Rev. William Lawrence, D.D., Bishop of Massachusetts, on June 24, 1914, and dedicated:

“To the glory of God and in loving memory of the Rev. Samuel Moody Emery, D.D., and his wife Mary Hale Emery, given by their children.”

(Ibid. — “1830, Harvard University Memoirs,” Boston, 1886)

REVEREND RUFUS EMERY, son of Captain Flavius and Elizabeth (Emery) Emery, was born in Newburyport, July 25, 1827, and died in West Newbury, December 3, 1913. He was educated in the public schools of Newburyport and graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1854. From 1855-1857 he was a tutor at Trinity and at the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut, and then resigned to take up the study of theology at the Berkeley Divinity School in Middletown, Connecticut. He was ordained deacon May 26, 1858, and admitted to the priesthood in St. John's Church in Stamford, Connecticut, April 27, 1859. His first call was to Trinity in Southport, Connecti-





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cut, where he remained until July 31, 1870, when he was called to Calvary in Stonington, Connecticut. In 1872 he accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Newburgh, New York, where he served for the next twenty-eight years.

While in Newburgh Dr. Emery took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community and was one of the best known and most beloved clergymen in the vicinity. It was a matter of deep regret to his parishioners when he resigned in February, 1900, and the following resolution was adopted by the vestry:

"Resolved that the Vestry of St. Paul's Church very reluctantly accept the resignation of our beloved pastor, the Rev. Rufus Emery, who has always performed the duties of his office and ministry and has endeared himself to every member of this Parish by acts of kindness and consideration. We take this action at his request and because we are assured that his future is pleasantly provided for.

JAMES GORDON,  
*Clerk of Vestry.*"



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Dr. Emery returned to his home in West Newbury in March, 1900, but his retirement did not mean a lessening of his activity. He assumed a leading place in church and community affairs and was particularly active in behalf of St. Paul's of Newburyport, where he was appointed assistant rector in 1902. When the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Church of England in Newbury and the erection of Queen Anne's Chapel was celebrated, June 4th and 5th, 1911, Dr. Emery delivered the principal address. He was a brilliant writer and devoted much time and thought to historical research. In 1890 he published "Genealogical Records of the Descendants of John and Anthony Emery of Newbury, Massachusetts, 1590-1890," a complete and comprehensive family history. He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Webster Historical Society of Boston, Old Colony Historical Society of Taunton, the Newbury Historical Society of Newbury and the Bay Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands of Newburgh, which he served as vice-president from 1893 to 1894 and as president from 1894 to 1899.





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In 1905 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from his alma mater, Trinity College in Hartford.

Impressive funeral services were held December 5, 1913, at St. Paul's Church in Newburyport. The body lay in state and was viewed by hundreds of sorrowing friends. Bishop Lawrence, a personal friend of Dr. Emery, Rev. Arthur H. Wright, rector of St. Paul's, and Rev. Glenn Tilley Morse, rector of All Saints Church, West Newbury, officiated.

The vestry adopted the following resolution:

"We, the Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, desiring to place upon our records an expression of our sorrow at the death of the Reverend Rufus Emery, D.D., late assistant minister of this parish, hereby adopt the following minute and we direct its transcription upon the records of the Vestry.

"First of all we render hearty thanks to our Heavenly Father for His goodness in sparing the life of our departed friend through so long a period of time, during which he exemplified the character of a good priest and a faithful Christian.



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"To his sorrowing son, our associate on this Board, and to his other kindred, we tender our fullest sympathy in their loss and we assure them that throughout this Parish there is felt not only the most profound respect for the memory of him who has passed away, but that a warm appreciation of his most excellent qualities of mind and character is cherished with affectionate regard in every heart."

Bishop Lawrence said of Dr. Emery:

"When I first met the Rev. Rufus Emery, some fifteen years ago, he struck me as one of the most characteristic New Englanders that I have run across, alert, kindly, with a keen sense of humor, which expresses itself in dry remarks, sometimes a little tart, but always full of charity and good nature, of strong convictions, but of an irrepressibly cheerful temperament. One of the anticipated pleasures of my annual visitation at Newburyport was the meeting of Dr. Emery. He braced one, as I have sometimes said, like a salt east wind sweeping up the Merrimac on a hot July day. There was a tang and snap to his personality which stimulated. He was a devoted clergyman, loyal to his church, humble minded, ready to do anybody's work, and evading all expressions of gratitude to him for his kindness. The interesting and romantic town of Newbury-









*Steel Engraving by M. J. Carr*

*Samuel Eliphalet Emery*

## EMERY <sup>12</sup>

port and the villages and the sweet hamlet of Newbury have lost a touch of sentiment for me in the passing of my old friend."

Reverend Rufus Emery married, November 6, 1858, Adelaide Brainerd, daughter of Erastus and Mary (Welles) Brainerd of Portland, Connecticut. She died in Newburgh, New York, March 20, 1891.

Child:

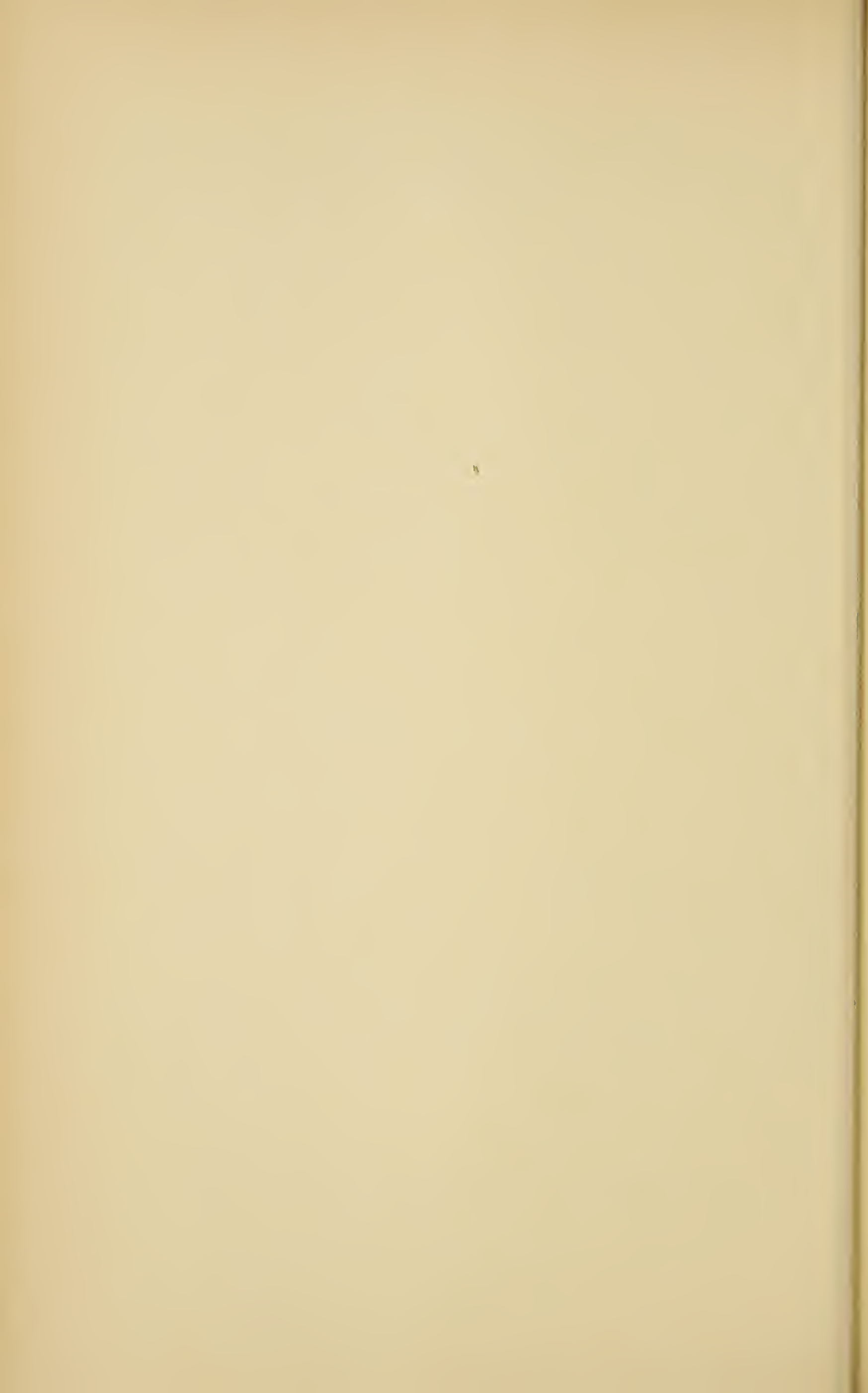
(1) Brainerd Prescott, of whom further.

("Genealogical Records of the Descendants of John and Anthony Emery of Newbury, Massachusetts, 1590-1890"—"Minute Book of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands"—Records of St. Paul's Church, Newburgh, New York — Family data)

DR. SAMUEL ELIPHALET EMERY, son of Dr. Samuel Moody and Mary Hale (Emery) Emery, was born in Portland, Connecticut, April 10, 1852, and died at sea while on a West Indies cruise, en route from Porto Rico to New York, February 22, 1904.

Dr. Emery received his early education in the public schools of Portland and Cheshire Academy, and entered Boston Dental College in 1872, grad-



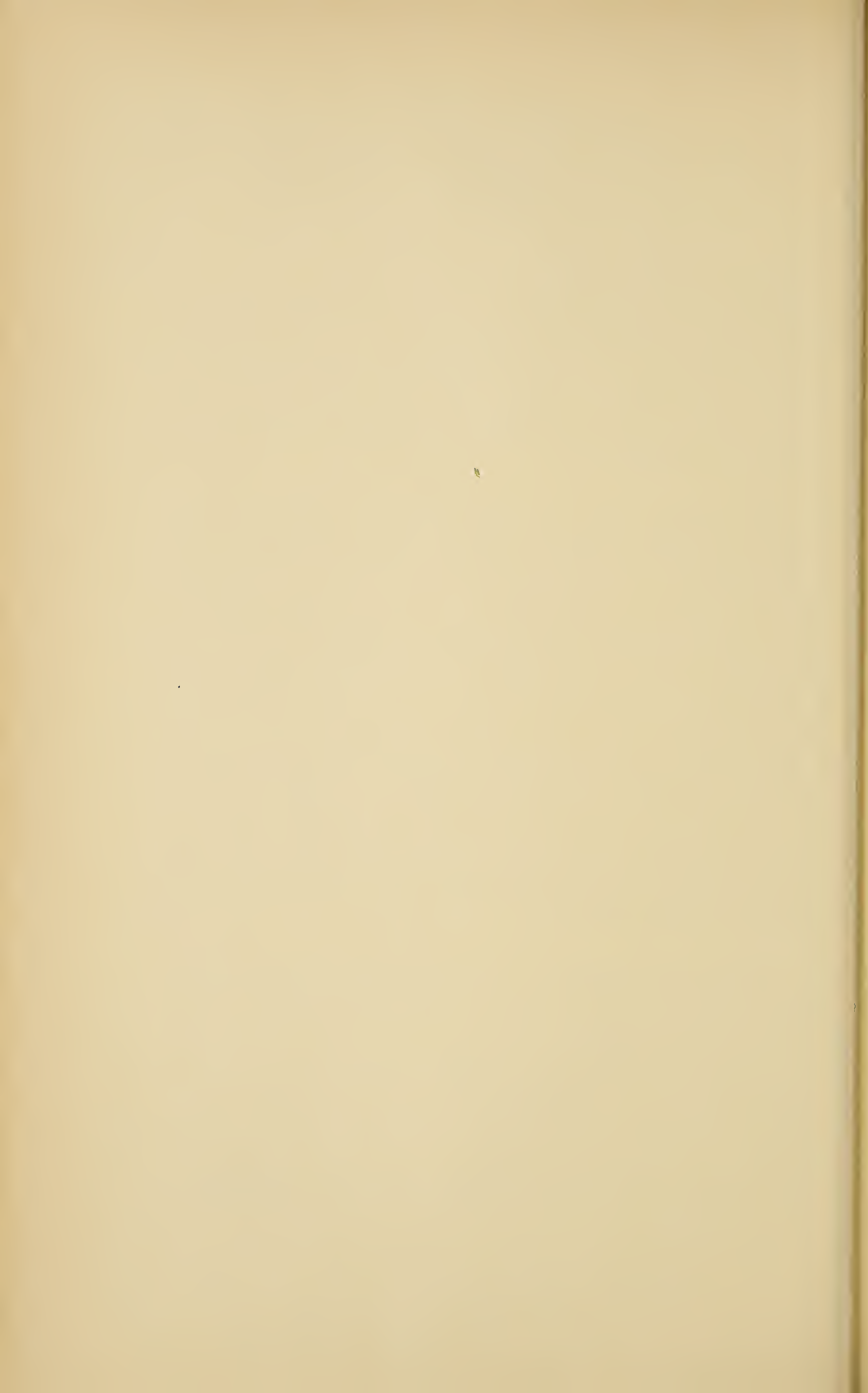


## EMERY

uating with the Class of 1876. He began practice in Newburyport in the office of Dr. C. A. Goddard with whom he was associated for many years, and then opened his own office, but retired several years before his death.

Dr. Emery took an active interest in civic and church affairs in West Newbury and Newburyport until the last. He was a close student of city government and in 1881 was elected to represent the sixth ward in the common council of Newburyport. He served his constituents faithfully and was instrumental in instituting several much needed reforms. He was keenly interested in military affairs and as a young man joined the militia in which he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company A, 8th Massachusetts Regiment.

He devoted much of his attention to agriculture and to the practical solution of its problems. He was a member of the local Grange and for many years a member of the Farmers' Club. His own farm was one of the best and most up-to-date in the section, and he was extremely popular with his neighbors.



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Dr. Emery was an excellent singer and for many years a member of the choir of St. Paul's Church in Newburyport.

Among Dr. Emery's many and varied interests the welfare of St. Paul's Church was uppermost. He represented all that his honored father had stood for during his many years of service to the church.

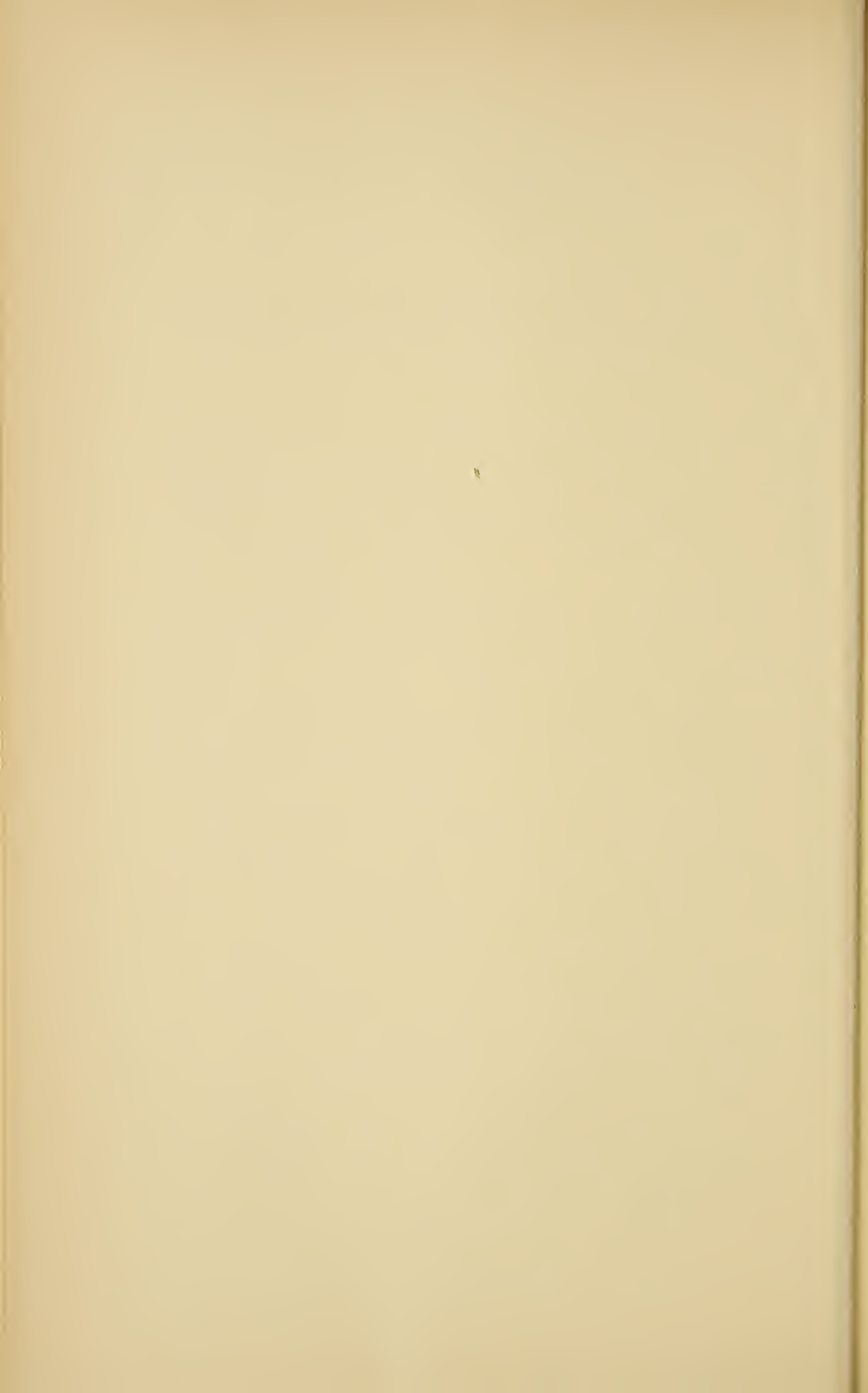
The following resolution was adopted by the vestry at the time of his death:

"At a Special Meeting of the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Newburyport, held March 1, 1904, it was

"VOTED: That the following resolution be adopted and that a copy be sent to the family of our late associate, and that it be published in the local press and the 'Churchman':

"God in His allwise providence having taken unto himself our friend and associate, Samuel E. Emery, after a brief and painless illness, we, the Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, Newburyport, at this special meeting called for the purpose desire to place on record our appreciation of his sterling, Christian character and the great loss we have sustained by his death.





## EMERY

"Always interested in the work and welfare of the Parish, he gave it loyal, intelligent support and loving service for many years. We shall sorely miss him from his place in church and his seat in our councils. We rejoice in the good name and record he has left behind as a genial friend, a true citizen and a devoted churchman. His memory will long abide among us and be deeply cherished. 'Grant him, O Lord, eternal rest and may Light perpetual shine upon him.'

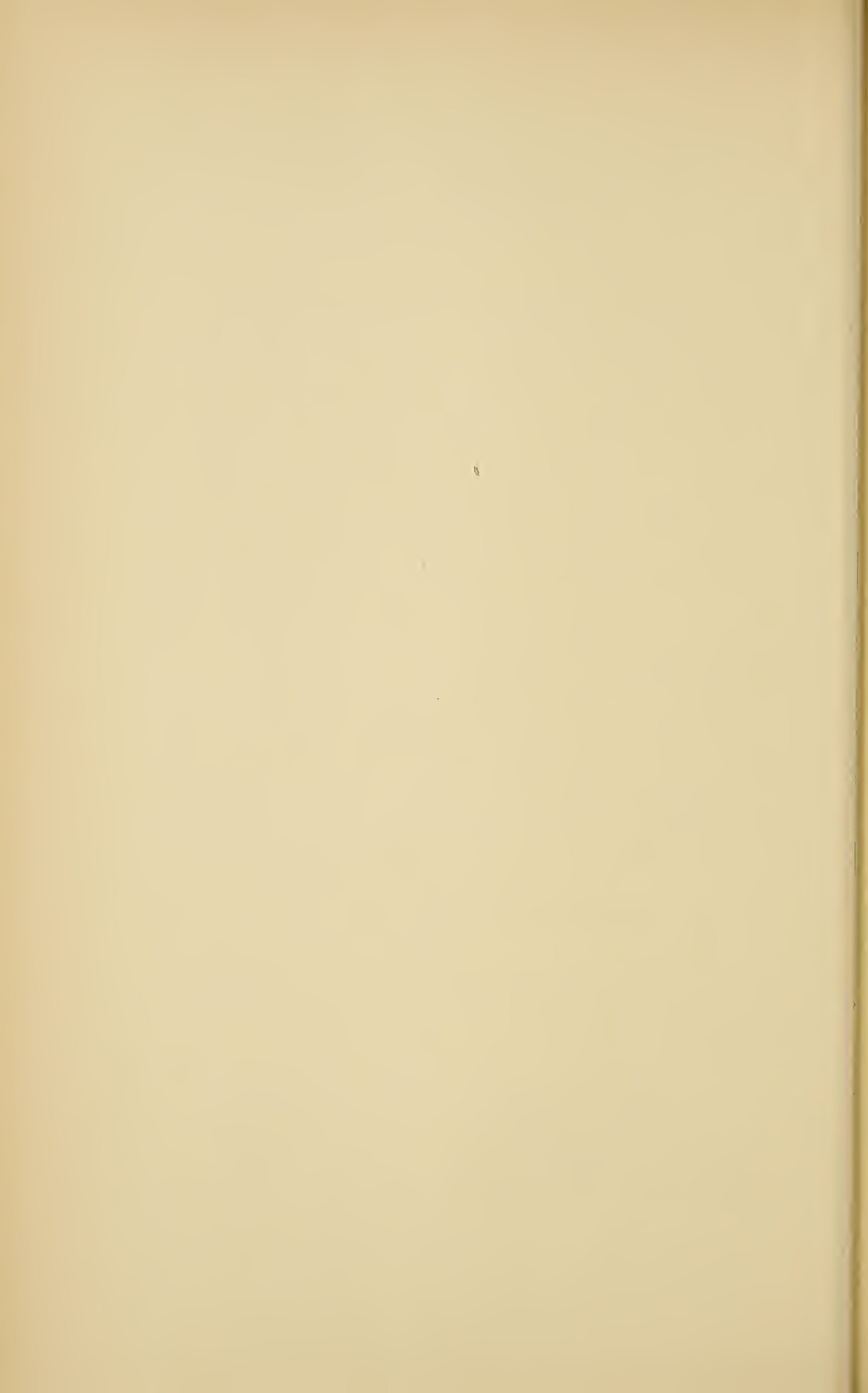
"To his sorely afflicted household we offer our unfeigned sympathy, praying that the God of Pity will mercifully look upon them and be gracious unto them and give them that peace that the world cannot give.

"VOTED: That the Wardens and Vestrymen, in a body, attend the funeral of Dr. Emery.

JAMES E. WHITNEY,  
*Junior Warden of St. Paul's Church."*

Mr. G. Francis Topliff, who knew the Doctor well, said of him:

"\* \* \* In the years that I knew the doctor I cannot recall a single act or speech of his that jarred by sensibilities. His presence and manner had a charm that seemed perennial and I shall



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always think of him with that genial or cheery laugh. \* \* \* ”

The Laurel Grange of West Newbury adopted the following resolution:

“Whereas by the Divine Will: Our worthy and beloved brother, Samuel E. Emery, has been summoned from his Earthly home and labors,

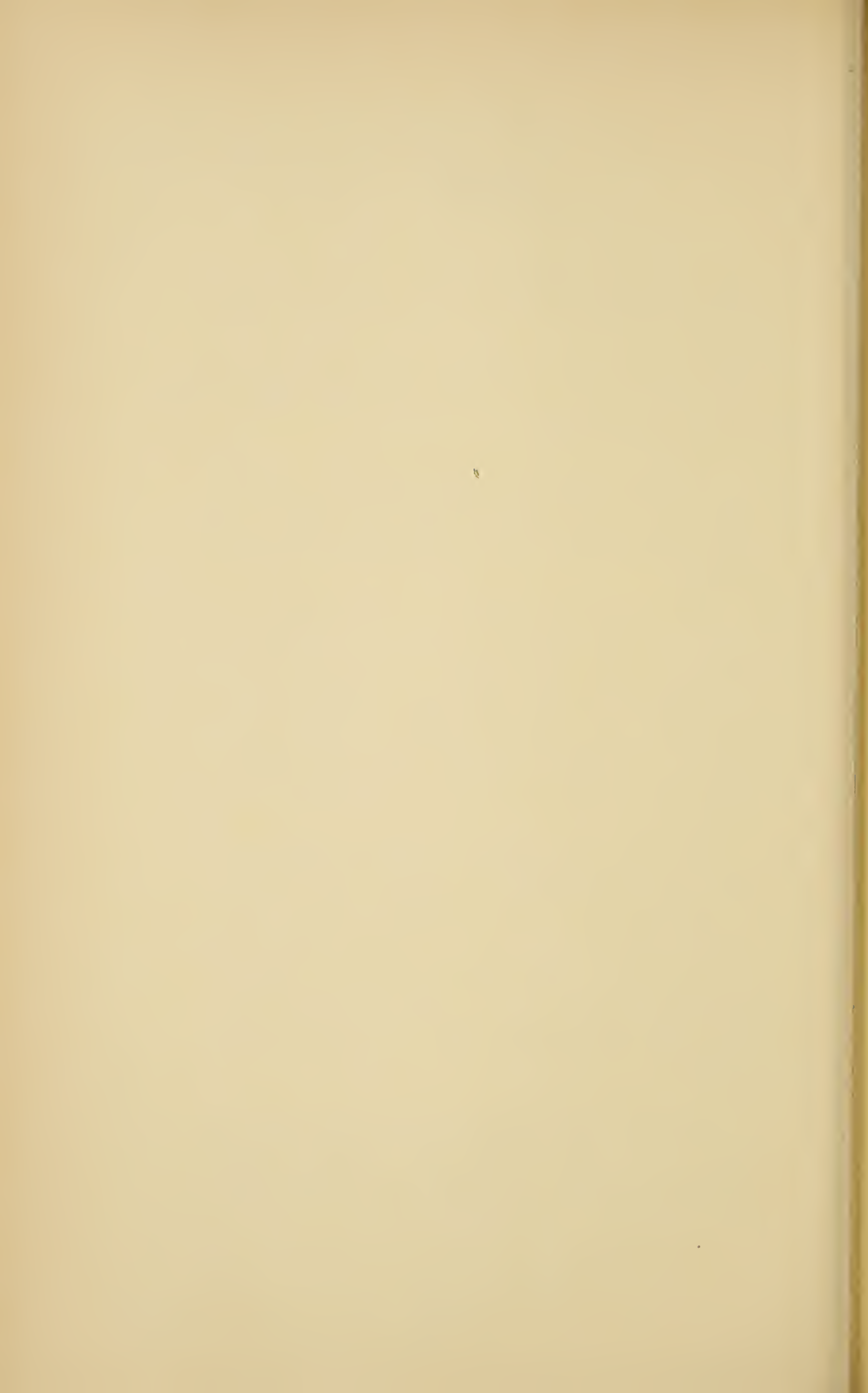
“Be it resolved: That we acknowledge the right of the Supreme Ruler to work his Sovereign will, even though we bow in sorrow at our loss. We know He doeth all things well. And by reason of this knowledge we are spared much of the bitterness from the cup of which all must partake.

“By this great change his sphere of usefulness is not diminished but enlarged and exalted.

“And resolved that we hereby testify to the sterling qualities of our brother, friend and neighbor, as a faithful Steward ever ready to respond to the needs of the weak and unfortunate, and promote the best interests of the Society.

“Resolved that our profound sympathy be tendered to the family and friends of our departed brother, and may we behold even





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through tears that the Angel of Sorrow is also our guardian Angel.

"For it is His hand that opens the gate of mystery and points the way to the great beyond.

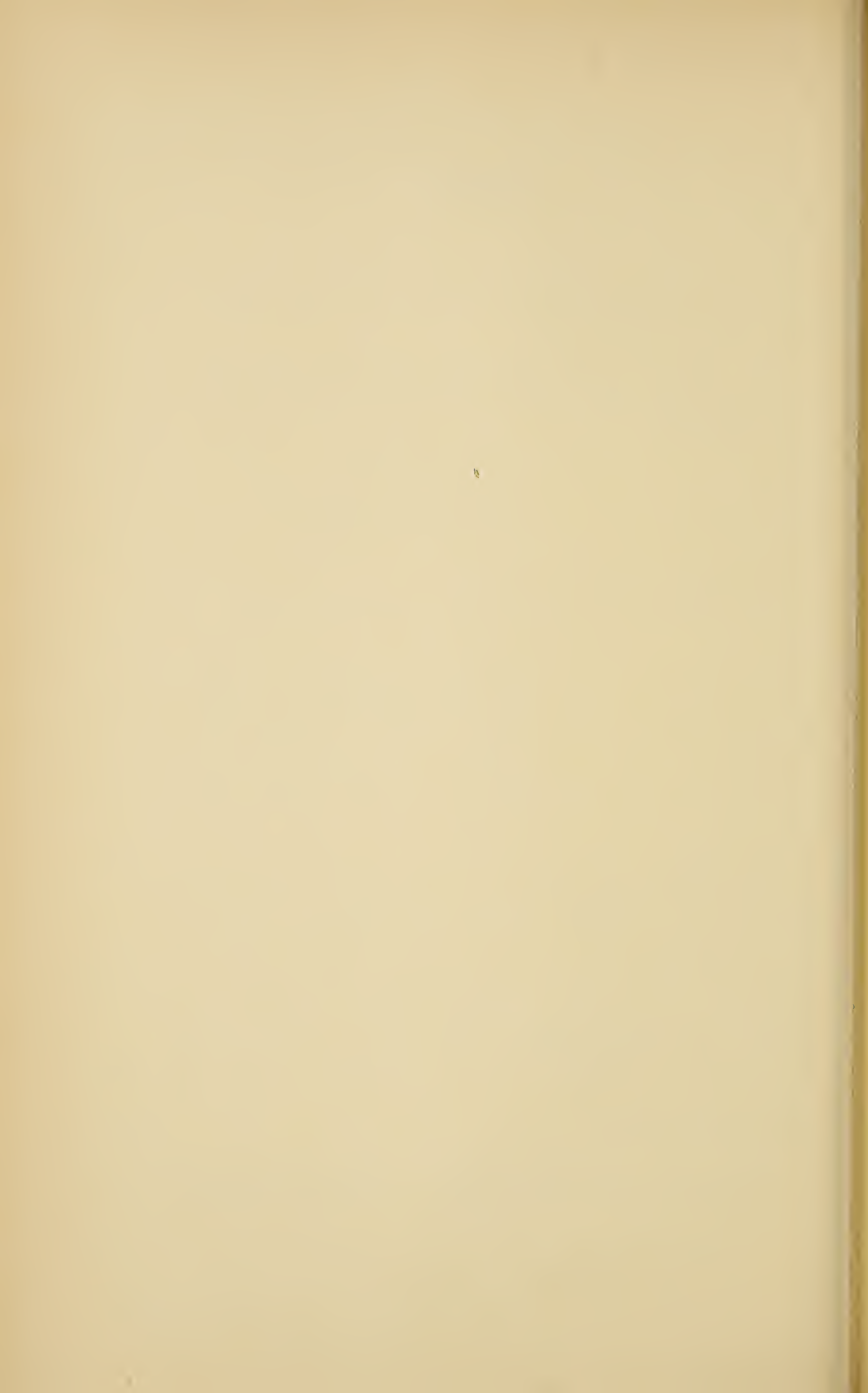
JAMES KNIGHT,  
SAMUEL O. ORDWAY,  
ANNIE L. ROGERS."

Dr. Samuel Eliphalet Emery was unmarried.

("Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to Families of Boston and Eastern Massachusetts," William Richard Cutter — "Newburyport Daily News," March 1, 1904 — "Boston Evening Transcript," March 3, 1904 — Family data)

BRAINERD PRESCOTT EMERY, son of Reverend Rufus and Adelaide (Brainerd) Emery, was born in Southport, Connecticut, March 25, 1865, and died in Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 12, 1917. He received a liberal education, and as a young man came to West Newbury, which became his permanent home.

In keeping with the family tradition he assumed



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a leading place in the community and entered heartily into its civic, social and religious life. He was a staunch churchman and most of his time was devoted to furthering the welfare of the Episcopal Church, with which the Emery name has been inseparably connected for generations. His allegiance was evenly divided between All Saints' Church in West Newbury and St. Paul's in Newburyport.

As treasurer of the parish of All Saints' he is largely responsible for the flourishing condition it enjoys today. The beautiful double window beside the pulpit is a gift from him in memory of his parents, Rev. Rufus and Adelaide (Brainerd) Emery, and the church bell and clock were given in his memory by the Misses Emery.

St. Paul's in Newburyport has no less cause to be grateful to Mr. Emery. He was elected a member of the Vestry in 1905, succeeding his cousin, Dr. Samuel Eliphalet Emery, and he faithfully discharged the duties of that office until the time of his death. He was for many years a delegate to the diocesan convention and an enthusiastic supporter





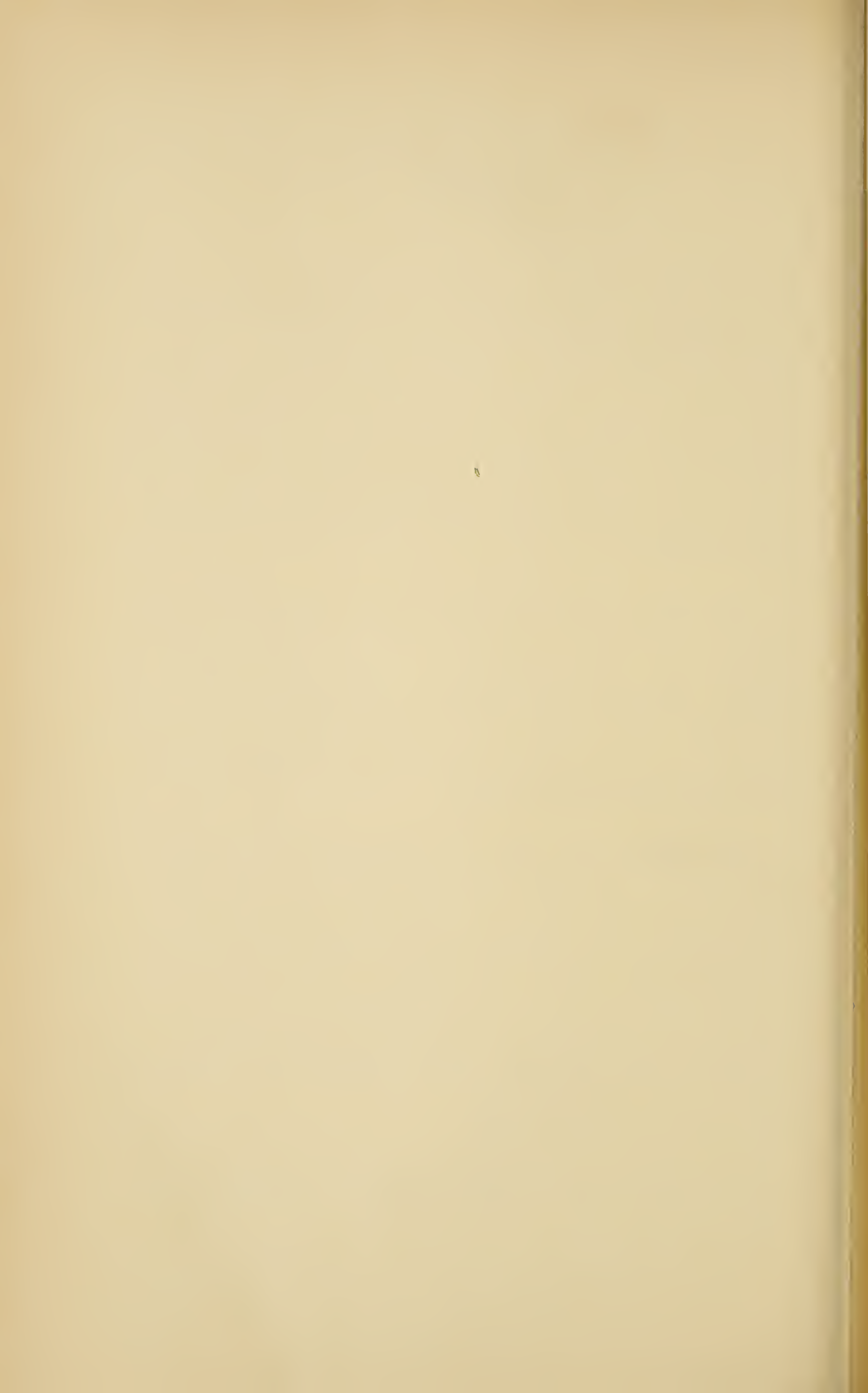
## EMERY

of the boys' choir, in which he stimulated interest by offering prizes for regular attendance at rehearsals and at services. He organized a boys' club and often took the boys on trips to the White Mountains, and his life was an inspiring example to the young people who looked to him for leadership and counsel.

He took a lively interest in the Christ Chapel Mission and was a devoted teacher in the Sunday School. He spent his life doing Christian service in the quiet, unostentatious manner that distinguished his every day mode of living.

Mr. Emery was a liberal supporter of charitable institutions regardless of creed, and was especially interested in the Anna Jaques Memorial Hospital in Newburyport, which for many years he served as trustee. He was also a trustee of the Institution for Savings in Newburyport and was highly regarded by the members of the board.

The vestry of St. Paul's expressed its keen sense



## EMERY

of loss at his untimely death in the following resolution:

"At a meeting of the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, Newburyport, held March 30, 1917, the following was spread on the records:

"VOTED: That the following resolution be placed upon the records and a copy be sent to the family of Mr. Emery.

"RESOLVED: That the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, Newburyport, Massachusetts, desire to record this minute in affectionate memory of their late associate, Brainerd Prescott Emery, who entered into life eternal on the morning of March 12, 1917.

"Mr. Emery was elected a member of the Vestry in 1905 to succeed his cousin, the late Samuel Eliphalet Emery.

"His staunch churchmanship and his conscientious discharge of every duty endeared him to his associates on this Board and he will be long and sadly missed by us all."





## EMERY

A marble tablet bearing the following inscription  
was placed in the church:

“To the glory of God  
and  
In loving remembrance  
of  
Brainerd Prescott Emery

A Vestryman of this Parish  
For Twelve Years

Born March 25, 1865

Entered into Life Eternal, March 12, 1917

Christ's Faithful Soldier and Servant  
unto his Life's End.”

Brainerd Prescott Emery was unmarried.

(Family data)











Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn

*Nathaniel Emery Noyes*



## NOYES

**N**ATHANIEL EMERY NOYES, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Emery) Noyes, was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, April 18, 1813, and died in Haverhill, Massachusetts, May 25, 1899.

He was descended from Rev. William Noyes of Cholderlon, County Wiltshire, England, whose son, Rev. James Noyes, came to New England in 1633 and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts. His house stood on what was then called Upper Green, near the meeting house and it remained in possession of his descendants until 1895.

Nathaniel Emery Noyes was educated at Groveland Academy and Phillips Exeter Academy, and then became an apprentice in a wholesale hardware business in Boston and in a few years engaged in this business for himself. In 1845 he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where in company with the late J. H. Stickney he carried on the same line of business with such outstanding success that he was able to retire while still a young man. He was endowed with rare executive ability and financial









NOYES HOMESTEAD, NEWBURY, MASS.

BUILT ABOUT 1647

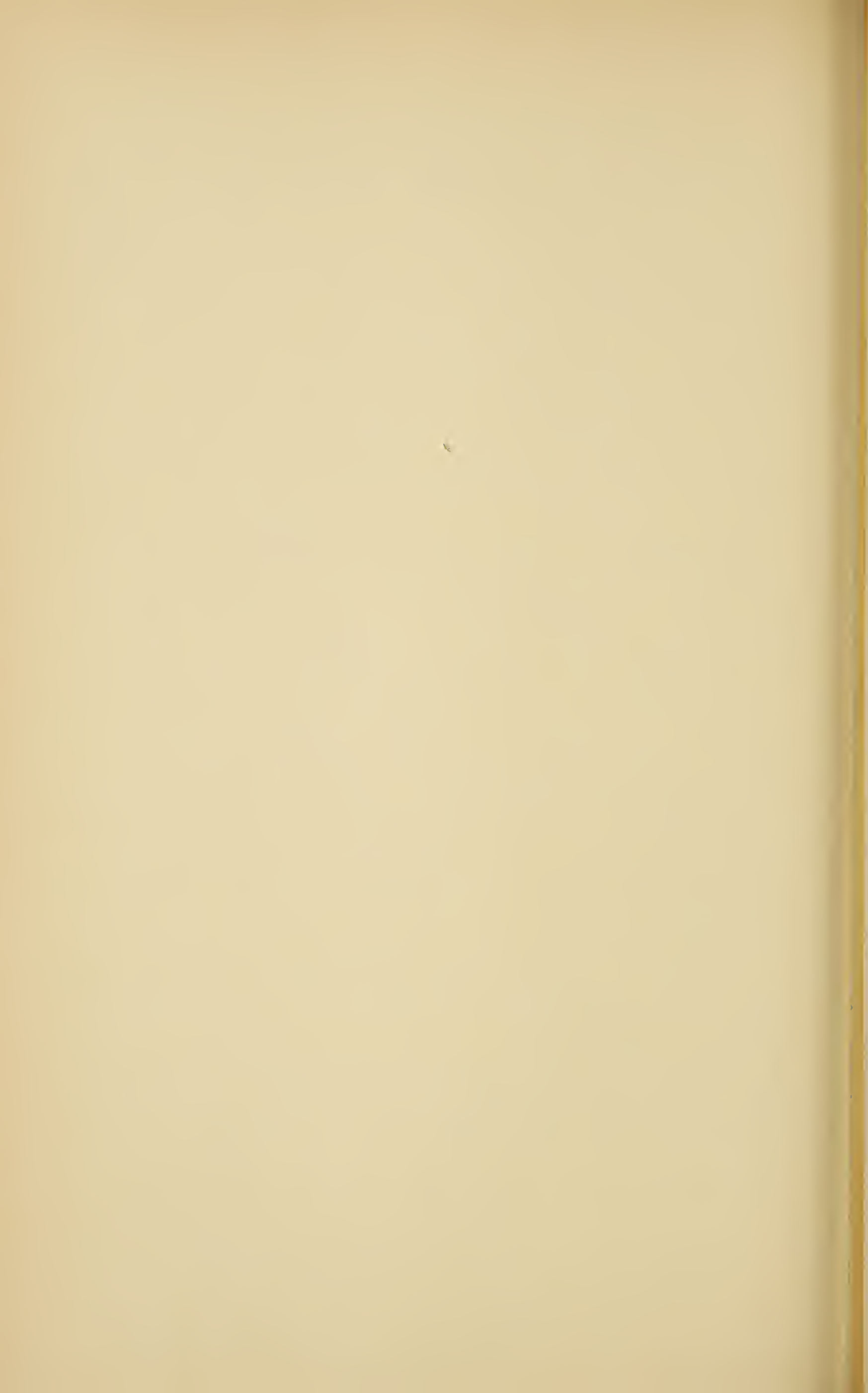
## NOYES <sup>17</sup>

acumen, qualities which made him a pioneer representative of today's "merchant princes" of America. Yet his great fortune was accumulated so honorably, and with such strict regard for business ethics that he was more widely known for his upright character than for his wealth.

Mr. Noyes spent his well-earned leisure in extensive travel, a novelty in those days when trips abroad were less common than today. He was fond of relating his experiences in the mountainous regions of Spain which he traversed on horseback, familiarizing himself with the scenery and the strange customs of the people. He took up a permanent residence in Paris and resided there for twenty years, occasionally visiting other countries as the fancy seized him.

He returned to his homeland in 1879, spending the last twenty years of his life in America. His winters were spent in Baltimore and Florida, while the summer months were passed at the home of his sister, the late Mrs. Mary Emery Kittredge of Haverhill. He was modest and unassuming and few





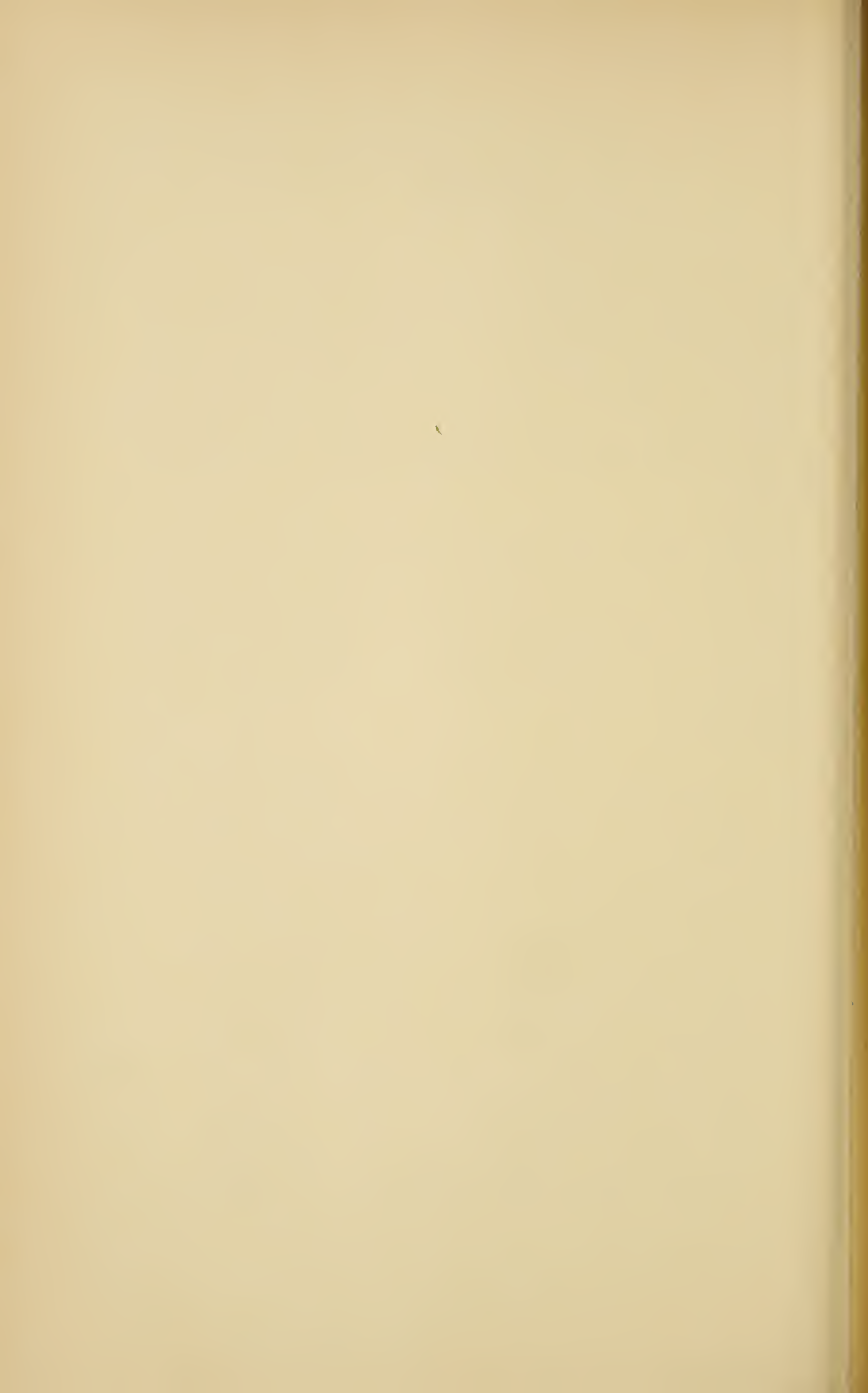
## NOYES

people knew him to be a man of wealth, though he was always willing to lend a helping hand to those less fortunate. He was a great reader, an agreeable and instructive companion, and unusually well informed on matters of business finance and current events.

His public spirit found expression in generous bequests to various institutions in Haverhill which were not made known until the following article appeared in the "*Haverhill Gazette*" shortly after his death:

"Judge Ira A. Abbott and Miss Sarah N. Kittredge, the executors of the will of the late Nathaniel E. Noyes, yesterday forwarded the checks for the bequests to the local institutions which were made in the will of the deceased. Amounts forwarded and institutions were: Hale Hospital, \$20,000; Public Library, Old Ladies' Home and Children's Aid, each \$10,000. The deceased left an estate valued at \$1,100,000 on which the legacy tax was \$3,000. Under the will the various legatees would have had to share the tax proportionately, but it was assumed by the residuary legatees in order that the public legatees might received the bequests in full."





## NOYES

Mr. Noyes was unmarried. As the last of his direct line the name might have died with him but for his wise and far-seeing provisions for future generations, enduring testimonial to the qualities which made him a business leader, a noted philanthropist, a devoted kinsman, and a loyal friend.

("Genealogical Records of Some of the Descendants of James, Nicholas and Peter Noyes," Collected and Compiled by Colonel Henry E. Noyes, U. S. A., and Miss Harriette E. Noyes, Member of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, Boston, 1904)





## MANCHESTER

**T**HE Manchester family is of Norman origin and was established in England long before the Conquest in 1066. Its origin is lost in the midst of antiquity, but authentic records state that members of the Manchester family through alliance with other powerful houses of Norman origin assumed feudal privileges and baronial rank over large territories in England and became one of the most important and influential families in that country.

According to tradition, the Lords of Mancestre, as the name was originally spelled, became allied with the House of Hastings, ancestors of the Earls of Huntingdon, and through this connection became owners of vast estates which have long since passed into other hands.

("Colonial Families," American  
Historical Society, Inc., 1929)

WAKELINUS DE MANCESTRE, Lord of Mancestre in County Warwick during the reign of King Stephen, is of record between 1146 and 1153. His holdings were in the locality which today comprise





## MANCHESTER

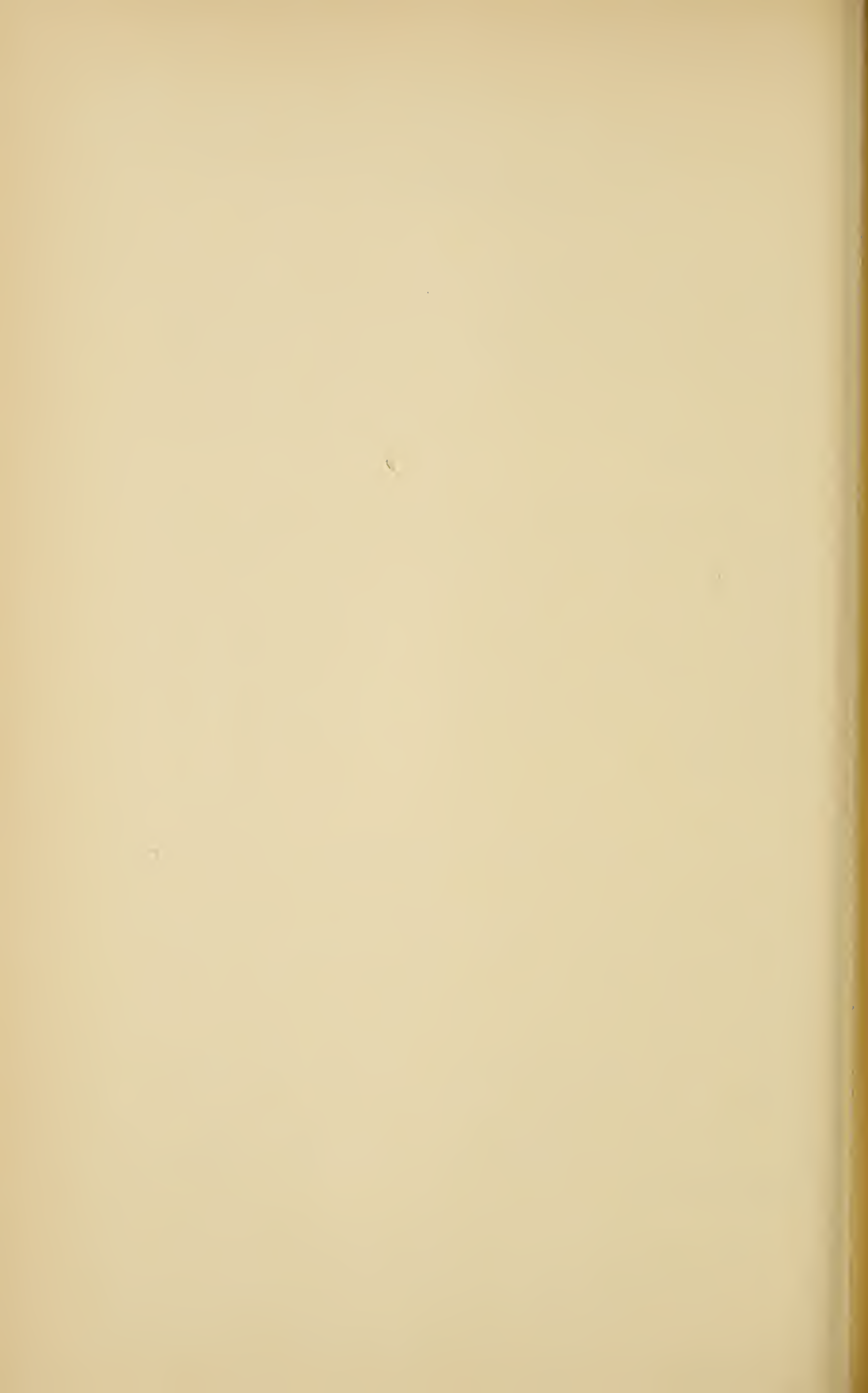
the parishes of Hartshill, Oldbury and Atherstone in County Warwick, where relics of the Roman encampment in the shape of coins of silver and brass, as well as traces of the ancient Roman road, have been found.

Wakelinus de Mancestre married an heiress of the House of Hastings, thus uniting the Manchester line with the noblest blood of the Normans. He continued as Lord of Mancestre until his death and ruled justly and wisely over a large territory, which, in addition to Mancestre, consisted of estates in Warwickshire.

(Ibid.)

## THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

THOMAS MANCHESTER, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, was born in England about 1600 and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1691. He came to America in 1635 with other followers of Reverend Ezekiel Rogers, who sought religious freedom and settled in Quinnipiac Plantation, later New Haven, Connecticut.



## MANCHESTER

Thomas Manchester is of record in Quinnipiac in 1639 and is said to have been present when the historic "Plantation Covenant" was changed to the famous six articles of "Fundamental Agreement" in June, 1639.

Thomas Manchester removed from Quinnipiac to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he was one of the pioneer settlers and acquired considerable property. It is of record that he purchased land on the Island of Aquidneck in 1655, and deeded it to Thomas Wood on January 25 in the same year. Also, that on December 10, 1657, a tract of eight acres of land was granted him in Portsmouth and that he was the owner of one three-hundredth right in Canonicut and Dutch Islands, which he sold to Richard Sisson on July 6, 1658.

He deeded to his son John, July 9, 1691, his "mansion" and all lands in Portsmouth, "except the piece at lower end of ground in possession of his son Thomas, one-half to be his at death of grantor and other half after death of grantor's wife, mother of grantee, provided he pay sons Thomas, William and





## MANCHESTER

Stephen ten shillings each, to Job twenty shillings and daughters Mary and Elizabeth ten shillings each." He also deeded to John all his personal property, including cattle, chattels, implements and sums of money.

Thomas Manchester married, about 1653, Margaret Wood, daughter of John Wood of Portsmouth. She died in Portsmouth in 1693.

(Ibid. — "Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," 1908 — "Genealogical and Family History of Connecticut," 1911)

WILLIAM MANCHESTER, son of Thomas and Margaret (Wood) Manchester, was born in Portsmouth in 1654, and died in Tiverton, Rhode Island, in 1719. He was made a freeman in Portsmouth, in 1675, and, according to land records, bought lands at Pocasset from Governor Josiah Winslow for one hundred dollars on March 5, 1680.

He removed to Tiverton soon after his father's death and is of record when the town was organized, March 2, 1692. From him are descended the Manchesters of the town of Tiverton, which at that time



## MANCHESTER

was in the Massachusetts Colony. Examination of town records shows that the name of Manchester has figured prominently in the affairs of the town since it was founded, and members of the family have frequently represented the town in the House of Deputies, as the lower branch of the Colonial Legislature was then called, and later in the General Assembly of the state.

William Manchester's will, dated September 27, 1716, proved November 3, 1719, disposed of an estate of 1,586 pounds, a considerable amount in those times. He gave his lands in Tiverton to his son John and also provided legacies for his wife and other children. He married Mary Cook, daughter of John and Mary (Borden) Cook of Tiverton.

(Ibid.)

JOHN MANCHESTER, son of William and Mary (Cook) Manchester, was born in 1700, in Tiverton, where he died about 1740. He inherited his father's property and cultivated the home farm in Tiverton, where he became a prominent and highly respected citizen.

He married, July 22, 1719, Phebe Gray, daughter





## MANCHESTER

of Edward and Mary (Smith) Gray and granddaughter of Edward and Dorothy (Lettice) Gray of Tiverton. She was born in 1699.

("Encyclopedia of Massachusetts Biography and Genealogy," 1916)

PELEG MANCHESTER, son of John and Phebe (Gray) Manchester, was born in 1730, in Tiverton, where he died about 1780. His entire life was spent in Tiverton, where he was a successful farmer and landowner, and prominent in the affairs of the town.

He married in 1754, Margaret, surname unknown.

("Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," 1908)

PHILIP MANCHESTER, son of Peleg and Margaret Manchester, was born in Tiverton, May 12, 1755, and died in Westport, Massachusetts, October 12, 1835. He removed to Westport, where he purchased a large farm which remained in possession of his descendants for several generations.

Philip Manchester married in September, 1777, Mary Coggeshall, daughter of John Coggeshall. She was born in Tiverton, January 30, 1759.

(Ibid.)



## MANCHESTER

ABRAHAM MANCHESTER, son of Philip and Mary (Coggeshall) Manchester, was born July 24, 1794, in Westport, where he died March 4, 1872. He was one of the representative men of his day, and at the age of twenty-three rented a tract of land which he cultivated successfully. He later purchased a farm of one hundred thirty acres, which became his home for the rest of his life and which, with the many improvements he made, became one of the model farms of the section.

As a member of an old and highly respected family of Westport, he became one of the largest landowners of the town, and was regarded as a leading citizen as well as a prominent figure in the affairs of the town.

Abraham Manchester married, April 17, 1817, Lydia Shaw, daughter of Peter and Lydia (Briggs) Shaw. She was born in Little Compton, Rhode Island, July 25, 1790, and died in Westport, April 13, 1866.

(Ibid.)











*Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn.*

*Philip Manchester*



## MANCHESTER

PHILIP MANCHESTER, son of Abraham and Lydia (Shaw) Manchester, was born in Westport, August 27, 1823, and died in Adamsville, Rhode Island, June 29, 1878.

He was educated in the district schools of Westport and spent his boyhood days on the home farm. When seventeen years old he found employment in the general store of Ebenezer Perry Church in Adamsville, and in 1849, after nine years of faithful and conscientious service, became a partner in the business and the name of the firm was changed to E. P. Church and Company. This partnership continued until Mr. Church retired in 1872, and Mr. Manchester then acquired his interest. At that time Mr. Manchester took his son Abraham into partnership, and the name of the firm was changed to P. Manchester and Son.

The concern continued to prosper and Mr. Manchester became known throughout the territory as a progressive and honest merchant, whose genial disposition and fair dealings attracted and held customers for many miles around. He was well in-





## MANCHESTER

formed on current events, liked to discuss the news of the day, and his store, the typical country store, became the meeting place where people exchanged opinions and aired their views.

In 1850, Mr. Manchester was appointed Postmaster of Adamsville and, except for one year, 1861-1862, held this office until 1878, when he was succeeded by his son. He was a Whig and later a Republican and took an active part in political affairs in the section where he was recognized as a party leader. Mr. Manchester's business interests were many and varied. He owned considerable property and was an agent for several whaling ships sailing out of New Bedford and other ports in the days when the whaling industry was at its peak. One of his most important and successful connections was with Edward Mott Robinson, father of Hetty Green, who in those days was one of the best known owners of whaling vessels.

Mr. Manchester was a devoted member of the Freewill Baptist Church, known as the "Stone Church" of Adamsville, and served as trustee for









*Steel Engraving by M. J. Coar.*

*Sarah Cook (Taber) Manchester*



## MANCHESTER

several decades. His advice on investments was frequently sought and his sound judgment invariably followed. He was a liberal contributor to the support and upkeep of the church and various organized charities.

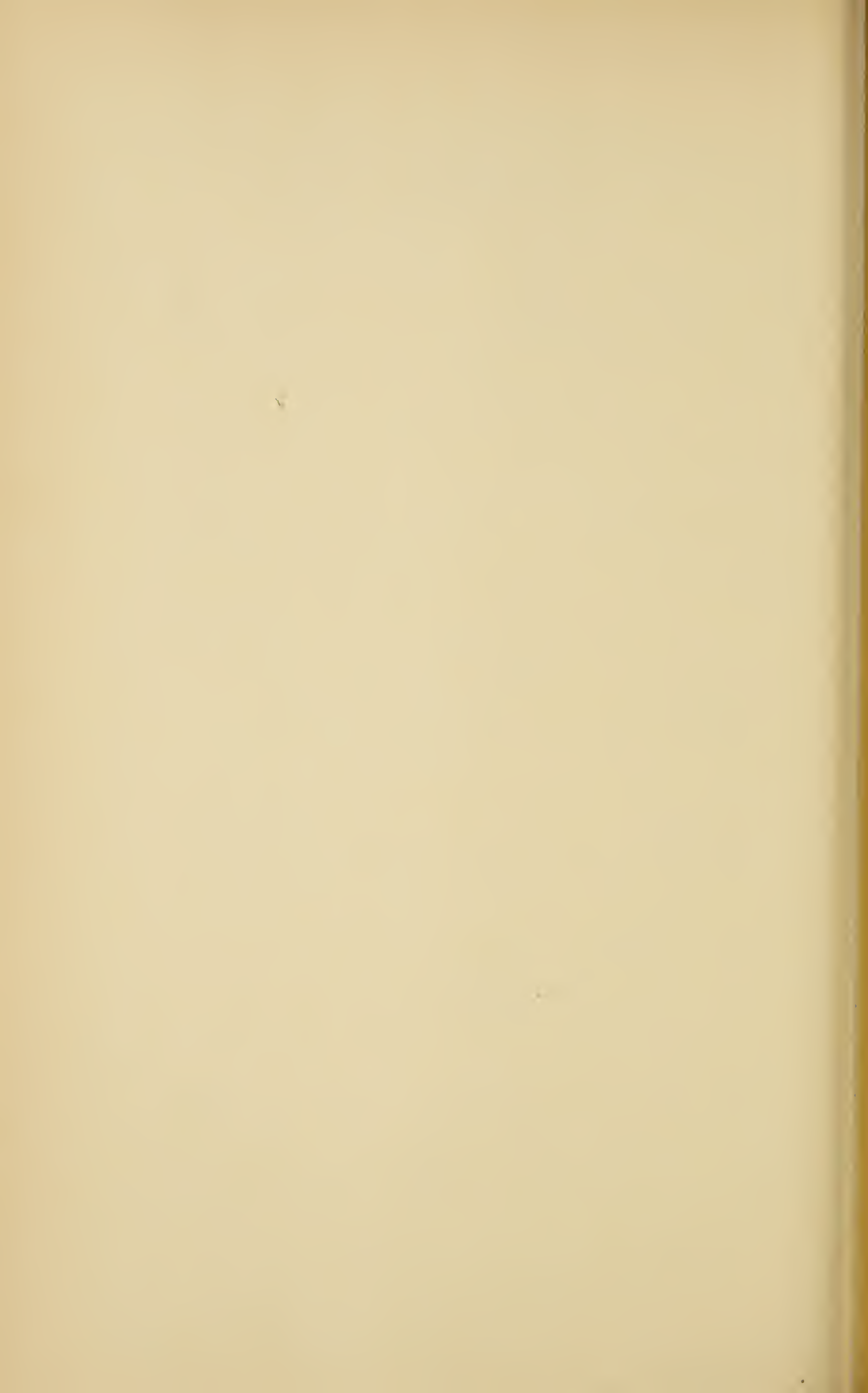
Philip Manchester married, October 22, 1846, Sarah Cook Taber, daughter of Cornelius and Deborah (Sanford) Taber. She was born October 22, 1828, in Adamsville, where she died March 23, 1904. She was also a member of the "Stone Church" of Adamsville and shared her husband's interest in its welfare.

### Children:

- (1) Lydia Maria, of whom further.
- (2) Abraham, of whom further.
- (3) Deborah Taber, of whom further.
- (4) Sarah Elizabeth, of whom further.

(Ibid. — Family data)

LYDIA MARIA MANCHESTER, daughter of Philip and Sarah Cook (Taber) Manchester, was born March 20, 1848, in Adamsville, where she died



## MANCHESTER

October 1, 1880. She married, February 17, 1876, Stafford Andrew Wheeler, born May 1, 1849, in Brooklyn, New York, where he died December 13, 1880. He was the son of Andrew Smith and Nancy (Stafford) Wheeler of Brooklyn, New York.

### Children:

- (1) Philip Manchester, born in Adamsville, November 3, 1876; married, October 17, 1906, Sophie Elizabeth Hall, born December 30, 1876, daughter of Charles Edwin and Jean Willis (Roe) Hall.

### Children:

- (I) Jean, born in Westport, Massachusetts, August 1, 1907; married, February 20, 1932, Melvin John Boe.

### Child:

- (i) Shirley, born July 31, 1934.
- (II) Stafford Manchester, born in Westport, July 11, 1910; married in Paris, France, July 22, 1933, Anne Bowling.

### Child:

- (i) Sarah Elizabeth, born May 28, 1938.





## MANCHESTER

- (iii) Rhoda, born in Westport, May 8, 1913; married, February 11, 1938, William Maurice Sheehan.
- (2) Agema Villette, born in Adamsville, February 27, 1878; married, April 12, 1905, Dr. Roger Herbert Dennett, born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 21, 1876, died in New York City, February 3, 1935, son of Herbert Enos and Alice Howard (Battles) Dennett.

### Children:

- (i) Alice, born in Adamsville, June 10, 1906; married, August 31, 1929, Borden Chase Tripp.

### Children:

- (i) Peter Dennett, born July 1, 1932.
- (ii) Ann Borden, born May 29, 1938.
- (ii) Nancy, born in New York, January 19, 1908; married, May 24, 1930, Philip H. Jordan.

### Children:

- (i) Philip, Jr., born June 2, 1931.
- (ii) John Dennett, born October 16, 1935.



## MANCHESTER

- (III) Sarah, born in New York, November 11, 1909; married, March 2, 1931, Daniel C. Easton.

### Children:

- (i) Virginia, twin, born June 13, 1932.
  - (ii) Louise, twin, born June 13, 1932.
  - (iii) Daniel Dennett, born January 30, 1936.
- (IV) Philip Caswell, born in New York, November 19, 1913; died in infancy.
- (V) Roger Herbert, Jr., born in New York, June 17, 1915; unmarried.
- (VI) William Wheeler, born in Westport, Massachusetts, September 2, 1916, died in infancy.

(Family data)









Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn.

Abraham Manchester

## MANCHESTER<sup>17</sup>

ABRAHAM MANCHESTER, son of Philip and Sarah Cook (Taber) Manchester, was born July 6, 1851, in Adamsville, where he died May 20, 1919. He received his education in the district schools of Adamsville and Friends' School in Providence, and then became a clerk in the store of E. P. Church and Company in Adamsville, of which firm his father at that time was the junior partner. When Mr. Church retired in 1872, he became his father's partner, and the name of the firm was changed to P. Manchester and Son. Upon his father's death in 1878, he became the sole owner and was actively engaged in conducting the business until the time of his death.

Mr. Manchester was a man of remarkable business ability and keen foresight. He was interested in many enterprises and especially in real estate in New Bedford and Fall River. His careful administration of his own affairs attracted favorable attention and his services as trustee of large estates were constantly in demand. An outstanding example of this was the





## MANCHESTER

estate of Thaddeus H. Church, and eventually he was entrusted with much of the probate court business in Adamsville and vicinity.

Mr. Manchester took a deep interest in civic and political affairs and was recognized as a leader in his district. He was known as the "Mayor" of Adamsville, and though he exerted considerable influence in politics, he was never a candidate for public office. He succeeded his father as Postmaster in 1878 and held the office continuously until his death. The certificates of appointment of the Manchesters as postmasters of Adamsville for a period of sixty years were one of his proudest possessions, and when, after thirty-six years of service, the civil service regulations made it necessary for him to pass an examination for re-appointment, his high average proved his fitness for the office.

Mr. Manchester was a prominent and popular figure in club circles. He was one of the charter members of the Quequechan Club of Fall River, and a member of the Miantonomi Club of Newport.



## MANCHESTER

Fraternally he was a thirty-second degree Mason and his church affiliation was with the "Stone Church" of Adamsville. Projects of a civic nature found him a liberal contributor of his time and means, and the welfare of Adamsville and its people was always a matter of personal concern with him. The Manchester store under his management remained the popular gathering place it had been in his father's day. People came there daily from long distances to do their trading, and many of them to consult Mr. Manchester about their financial or personal problems. His unfailing courtesy, strict attention to business and earnest consideration of individual needs made him one of the most popular and best-liked men in his section. As a citizen he commanded the highest respect and esteem of the entire community, where he was regarded as a leader and a worthy representative of the time-honored name of Manchester.

(Ibid. — "The New Bedford Evening Standard," May 20, 1919)









Steel Engraving by M. J. Conz

*Deborah Taber Manchester*



48  
MANCHESTER

DEBORAH TABER MANCHESTER, daughter of Philip and Sarah Cook (Taber) Manchester, was born March 16, 1857, in Adamsville, where she died January 11, 1938. She was educated in the public schools of her native town and in Friends' School in Providence. As a young girl she became assistant to her brother Abraham in the management of the Manchester store, and was thus engaged for a period of more than forty years.

When her brother was appointed Postmaster of Adamsville in 1878, Miss Manchester was appointed his assistant, and upon his death in 1919, she became Postmistress, which office she filled to the entire satisfaction of the public until her retirement in 1925. In all her contacts with the public in the store and in the Post Office she was pleasant, courteous and efficient and no small share of the popularity of the Manchester business was due to her agreeable personality.

Miss Manchester was active in town affairs and took a keen interest in every movement for the





## MANCHESTER

welfare and progress of Adamsville. The town owes her a debt of gratitude for her generous gift of a tract of land upon which, in 1925, a monument was erected to commemorate the first breeding of Rhode Island Reds in the United States.

Miss Manchester was also deeply interested in local history and was an active member of the Fall River Historical Society. She attended the "Stone Church" of Adamsville, and during her long and useful life made hosts of friends throughout Newport County, where she was regarded as one of the most competent business women of her day.

("The New Bedford Evening  
Standard," January 12, 1938)



## MANCHESTER

SARAH ELIZABETH MANCHESTER, daughter of Philip and Sarah Cook (Taber) Manchester, was born in Adamsville, October 14, 1862. As the head of the Manchester homestead, her career has been principally of a domestic nature, yet she has made a very real place for herself in the community. She shared her sister's interest in civic and church work and since the death of the latter has taken her place as one of the leading women in the community.

Miss Manchester is the town historian and is regarded as an authority on the history of the early families of the section. She is known for her remarkable memory for dates and is frequently consulted when questions concerning important events of the past come up.











Motier


*Arms:* Gules, a bend or in a border vair.

(Motier arms, "Armorial Général," J. B. Rietstap.)





## MOSHER

HE surname Mosher is of ancient and undoubtedly German origin, as it is compounded of two German words, Mos and Herr, which when combined mean "Lord of the Moss" indicating that the founder of the family, being a man of wealth and prominence, had his residence on a mossy mound or hill. The name appears first in 1580 in Alsace, which prior to 1697 was a German province and in that year was annexed to France by Louis XIV. Since that time the spelling of the name as Motier is found frequently in Alsace, which accounts for the family tradition that the name is of French origin. The Motiers in France and Alsace were a prominent and influential family especially in military and governmental affairs and several of the name were elevated to the nobility. In England the name retained its German form as Mosher, and Hugh Mosher is said to be the first of the family to emigrate to that country prior to 1600. His descendants settled in Manchester, Chester and London.

William Mosher is the first of whom there is



## MOSHER

definite record. He was appointed by-law man, or road overseer, September 2, 1616, and his will is recorded in the register of the Probate Court of Manchester in 1621. He had not lived there long as no record of him is found prior to 1614, when he is listed as a "silk weaver," and in 1619, as a "gentleman." In his will, made in 1620, he calls himself a "chapman" or "merchant." That fact that he was a silk weaver indicates that he came from France, as there were few silk weavers in England at that time. He died suddenly in 1620 leaving two children, Mary and John. The Manchester records show that he had four brothers, John, Thomas, Stephen and George. John, Thomas and Stephen each had a son, Hugh. All of these became distinguished men, and though Hugh, son of Stephen, is the immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, it seems appropriate to mention the others in this connection.

("Origin and History of the Mosher Family and Genealogy of One Branch of that Family From the Year 1600 to the Present Time," William C. Mosher, 1898 — "Chronological History of the Mosher Family from the Seventeenth Century to the Present Time," William Mosher, 1891.)





## MOSHER

HUGH MOSHER, son of John, left Manchester for London, where he became a member of the East India Company, chartered by Queen Elizabeth in 1600. He spent most of his life in India where he amassed a great fortune. Reliable records show that he made investments in the stocks of the East India Company which became very valuable. He was sent by the company to India as secretary to Governor Charnock, who, after his arrival, established trading posts on the Hoogly River, an affluent of the Ganges, one hundred miles from the sea. In 1686 Governor Charnock, who had been trading higher up the river, obtained from the native ruler of Bengal a large tract of land twenty-six miles lower down the river. On this land stood three mud villages, one of which was named Calicut, a name which Governor Charnock changed to Calcutta. Here he built a fort and established a factory at which an immense trade was carried on. Calcutta grew rapidly, and at length became the metropolis of British India.

After Governor Charnock had secured the land above mentioned, he permitted Hugh Mosher, his



## MOSHER

secretary, to purchase a part of it. In a few years the rise in the value of this land made Hugh Mosher one of the wealthiest residents of Calcutta. Before his death, his estate was valued at 32,000,000 pounds.

In his old age he returned to England, where, in consideration of his wealth and the valuable services he had rendered to the East India Company, he was knighted and created a baron.

As he left no children and no heirs appeared to claim his property for a century, it probably reverted to the English Crown.

From time to time associations of "Mosher heirs" have sprung up in England, Canada and the United States, formed for the purpose of establishing relationship to Hugh Mosher and claiming the estate. In 1856 one Charles A. Dunham and one Joseph D. Cuttin claimed to have made an investigation in London, and succeeded in collecting a large sum to be used in investigating a suit in chancery. The scheme was exposed as a fraud by Mr. Caleb Mosher, Jr., of New York who, in a circular, warned





## MOSHER

all by the name of Mosher against this and similar designs.

(Ibid. — "Final Report of the Executive Committee, Mosher Heirs Association, 1887" — "Circular to the Mosher Family in the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia.")

HUGH MOSHER, son of Thomas, sailed from London in the ship "*James*" in 1632, and reached Boston, June 16th of that year. Four years later he moved to Casco Bay, Maine, where he bought and improved the two islands, Great Island and Little Island. He lived for a time on the latter and then removed to Falmouth, where he established himself permanently and raised a family. He died in 1666, leaving two sons, James and John, who, three years after his death, sold the two islands in Casco Bay to one John Lane. Afterwards they sold three hundred acres on Hamsichett River to Joseph Nash, and removed first to Portland and then to Gorham. No further record of them has been found. The Moshers of Maine are undoubtedly their descendants.

(Ibid.)



## MOSHER

ENSIGN HUGH MOSHER, son of Stephen, was born in England about 1600, and died in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1694. He arrived in Boston in 1636 and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, where Roger Williams was pastor of the church. When Williams left Salem to settle the Providence Plantations in Rhode Island, Hugh Mosher accompanied him, and a warm friendship sprang up between them.

Hugh Mosher distinguished himself in King Philip's War, and was appointed ensign by the General Court in 1669. Through the influence of Roger Williams, he was ordained pastor of the church in Dartmouth in 1674, and also received title to one-fifth of the Town of Westerly in a deed dated October 4, 1676.

He married in England, about 1630, Lydia Maxon.

("Origin and History of the Mosher Family and Genealogy of One Branch of that Family From the Year 1600 to the Present Time," William C. Mosher, 1898 — "Chronological History of the Mosher Family from the Seventeenth Century to the Present Time," William Mosher, 1891.)





## MOSHER

REVEREND HUGH MOSHER, son of Ensign Hugh and Lydia (Maxon) Mosher, was born in England in 1633 and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, November 3, 1713. He lived at various times in Newport and Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and in Dartmouth. On September 9, 1661, a share of Westerly was apportioned to him, but he did not take up residence there. He was made freeman in Newport in 1664, where it is of record that on January 29, 1666, he and "five others of Newport" bought lands at Misquamicut, now Westerly, from Socho, the Indian Sachem.

He removed to Portsmouth, July 8, 1668, and purchased a farm near Hunting Swamp from Thomas Lawton. On November 7, 1671, he sold to Joseph Braman for thirty-six shillings half of his share of Westquadnoid. The deed to this land was witnessed by John and Rebecca Mosher. He was a member of the court martial held in Newport, August 24, 1676, for trial of "certain Indians charged with being in King Philip's designs."

Reverend Hugh Mosher was a friend and admirer



## MOSHER

of Roger Williams and, as a preacher of note, followed closely in his footsteps. He preached first in the church of Adamsville, Rhode Island, and was ordained pastor of the First Baptist Church of Dartmouth upon its organization in 1684. He was an eloquent and forceful preacher and held in high and affectionate regard by the people of Dartmouth, whom he served until his death.

His will is dated Dartmouth, October 12, 1709, and was proved December 7, 1713. The inventory of his estate was two hundred and ninety pounds, seventeen shillings and two pence.

Reverend Hugh Mosher married (first), about 1664, Rebecca Harndall, daughter of John Harndall, of Providence. He married (second) Sarah Butcher, a widow of John Harding.

(Ibid.)

DANIEL MOSHER, son of Reverend Hugh and Rebecca (Harndall) Mosher, was born in 1678, and died in Dartmouth about 1751. He spent most of his life in Dartmouth, where he was engaged in farm-





## MOSHER

ing. His will, dated Dartmouth, July 22, 1751, was proved September 19, 1751. He married, in 1704, Elizabeth Edwards.

(Ibid.)

BENJAMIN MOSHER, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Edwards) Mosher, was born in Dartmouth, April 19, 1706, where he died in 1778. He married, September 12, 1728, Abigail Maxfield, daughter of Timothy and Lydia (Sherman) Maxfield of Dartmouth. She was born in Dartmouth, August 10, 1710, and died in 1781.

(Ibid. — Family data.)

GEORGE MOSHER, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Maxfield) Mosher, was born in Dartmouth, October 11, 1740, and died August 8, 1825. He married, July 20, 1765, Meribah Brightman. She was born in Dartmouth, May 11, 1746, and died June 29, 1823.

(Family data.)

BRYCE MOSHER, son of George and Meribah (Brightman) Mosher, was born in Dartmouth,



## MOSHER

February 20, 1777, and died March 9, 1863. He was a farmer and lived in Westport, Massachusetts. He married, December 7, 1797, Peace Gifford, daughter of John and Isabel (Milk) Gifford. She was born March 31, 1780, and died November 1, 1840.

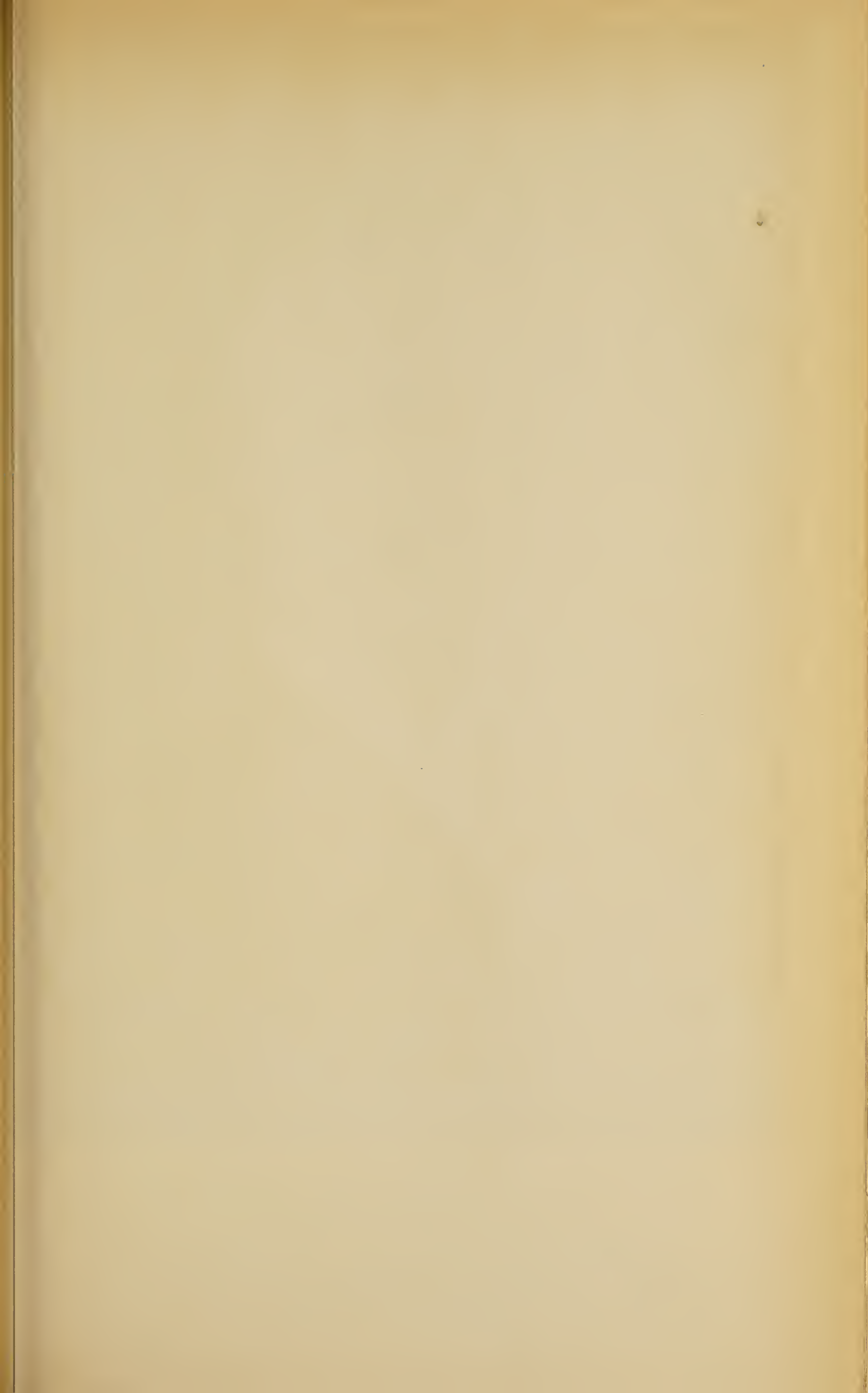
(Ibid.)

JONATHAN MOSHER, son of Bryce and Peace (Gifford) Mosher, was born in Westport, October 4, 1799, and died in Acushnet, Massachusetts, December 19, 1890. He was appointed toll-keeper of the New Bedford and Fairhaven toll bridge on the New Bedford side in 1838, and for many years lived in the old toll house. Late in life he purchased a farm in Fairhaven, where he lived until shortly before his death. He was an honored and highly respected member of the community, a deacon of his church, and known as an ardent abolitionist. He was one of the group that formed and operated the "Underground Railroad" by means of which many slaves escaped to Canada.

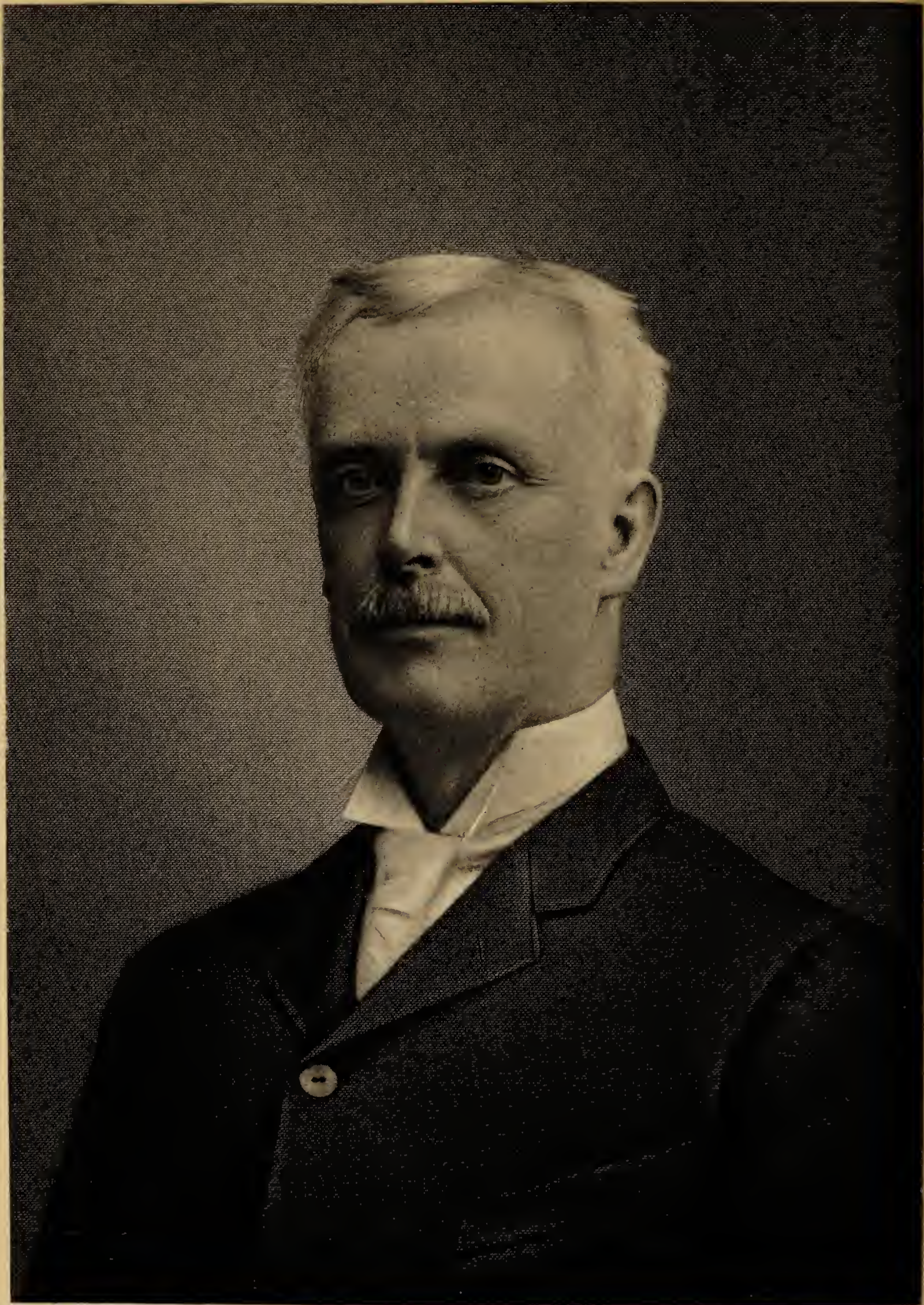
Jonathan Mosher married (first), in Westport, in June, 1824, Catherine Soule, daughter of Job Soule,











*The American Historical Society.*

*Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. NY*

*W. C. Cresswell*



## MOSHER

a direct descendant of George Soule of the "*Mayflower*." The records of Westport state, "Jonathan Mosher and Catherine Sowle, intentions recorded April ye thirteenth." Catherine Soule was born February 25, 1793, in Westport, where she died February 6, 1825.

He married (second), also in Westport, August 7, 1825, Abigail Soule, a sister of Catherine. The record reads, "Jonathan Mosher and Abigail Sowle, intentions recorded, July 23, 1825." She was born in Westport, September 18, 1804, and died in New Bedford, April 26, 1874.

(Ibid.)

HENRY CARROLL WRIGHT MOSHER, son of Jonathan and Abigail (Soule) Mosher, was born in the toll house of which his father was keeper in New Bedford, August 12, 1845, and died in New Bedford, November 30, 1932. He was seven years old at the time his father purchased a farm in Fairhaven, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of that town. He graduated with honors from the Fairhaven High School and then completed





## MOSHER

a four year course at Comer's Commercial College in Boston.

Mr. Mosher's active business career began in 1864 when he secured a position as bookkeeper for Wood, Brightman and Company, plumbers and tinsmiths in New Bedford. He remained with this firm six years and in August, 1870, entered the employ of the Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford as a clerk. Promotions came rapidly and, in 1873, he was advanced to the position of teller, which he held for the next twelve years. In 1885, he became assistant to Mr. Peleg C. Howland, who was then cashier of the bank, and, upon the death of the latter, Mr. Mosher was given this important position. In 1899, upon the death of Mr. Gilbert Allen, Mr. Mosher was elected president. His long term of twenty-four years as chief executive of the Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford covers the period of the institution's greatest expansion and prosperity. During his administration the bank moved from its old building at the foot of William Street to its present quarters at the corner of William



## MOSHER

and Purchase Streets. It was largely due to Mr. Mosher's wisdom and foresight that this change was made, and in answer to the severe criticism which he at that time was subjected to from many prominent citizens of New Bedford, who thought the move a bold one, he replied that within a few years the grass would grow on the former site.

The history of the Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford since its charter was granted, June 18, 1825, has been closely associated with the lives and careers of New Bedford's leading citizens. When Mr. Mosher assumed the presidency he was the fifth native son to hold this responsible position. His predecessors were all men of sterling worth, whose guidance of the affairs of the bank had placed it on a firm footing. It was Mr. Mosher's destiny to carry on and broaden their work, which he did successfully until his retirement in 1923 as is evident from the following tribute which appeared in the "*New Bedford Morning Mercury*," December 1, 1932:

"It has been the lot of few men to enjoy the confidence of their fellow citizens to a greater





## MOSHER

degree than that accorded the late Henry C. W. Mosher. That this confidence was never misplaced is the verdict of all who knew him. Not only as the successful manager of a leading bank, whose affairs he conducted with a view to the interests of stockholders, depositors and the general public alike, but also in other fiduciary capacities, as trustee and administrator of important estates; he was a prudent counsellor, a safe and sound advisor, and a man of spotless integrity.

“His wide and sagacious knowledge of investments and his conscientious handling of estates gained the esteem of testators, until owing to pressure of years, he finally felt it necessary to decline appointments under wills. By his skillful management, benefit accrued both to public institutions and other legatees, whose bequests brought them a measure of comfort and security for the future. One large estate, of which he had charge, he settled within the past two years with a surprisingly small shrinkage of assets when the recent depreciation of securities is considered. In this instance, as well as others, he gave service of inestimable value.

“Mr. Mosher was kindly and courteous, and a most delightful companion. Quiet and modest, he never sought the limelight, but found enjoy-



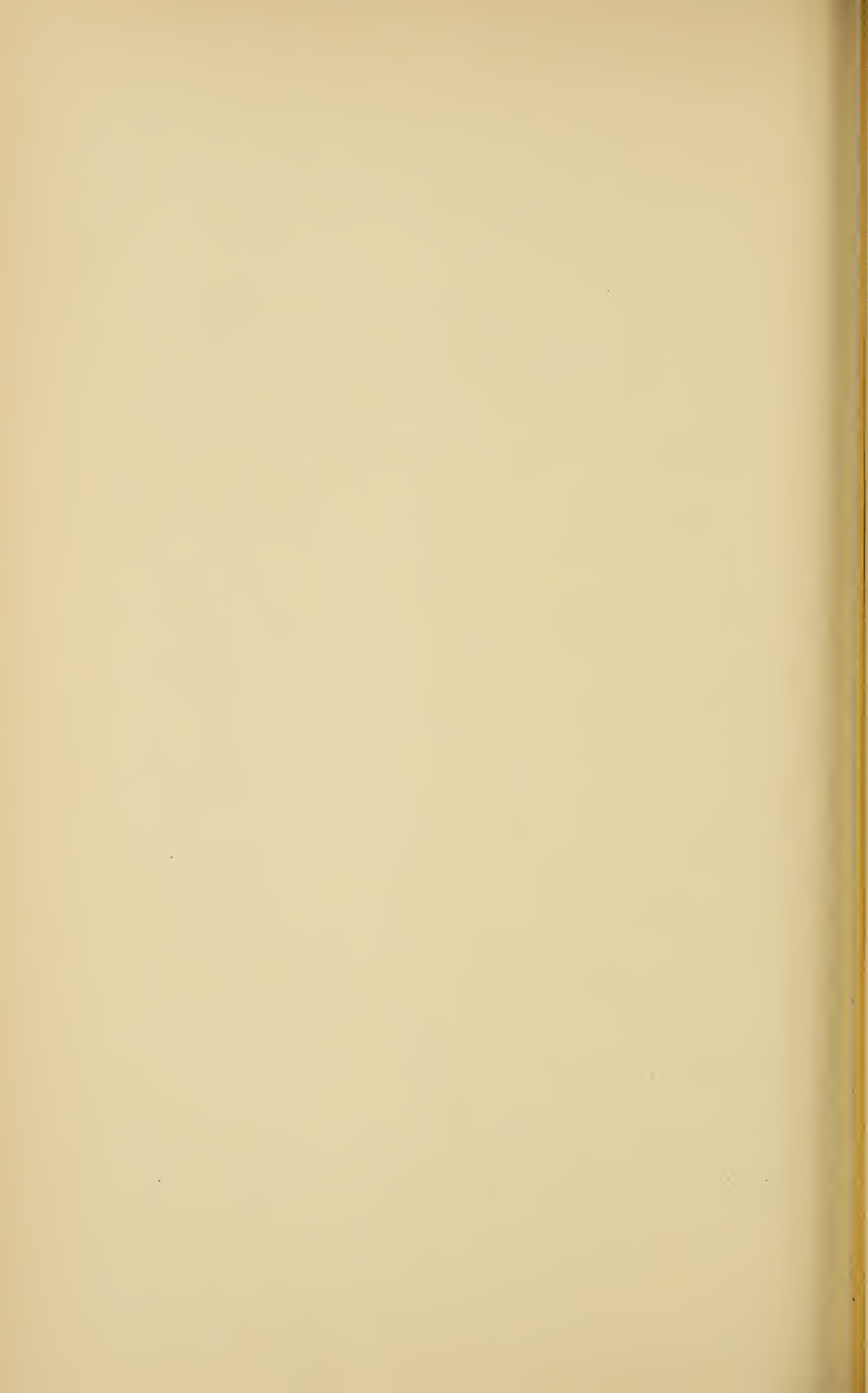
## MOSHER

ment in the faithful discharge of his duties toward those who placed their reliance in him. With a keen mind and active to the last, he was fond of talking over old times, and it was a pleasure to listen to his flow of anecdotes regarding people and affairs of other days.

“Faithful to every trust, his passing is a distinct loss to the community.”

When Mr. Mosher resigned as president of the bank in 1923, he was elected chairman of the board of directors and served in this capacity until shortly before his death, when he declined reelection. As head of one of the oldest and leading financial institutions in New Bedford, he occupied an important position in the banking, as well as in the industrial life of the city. He was a director of the Kilburn Mill and the Grinnell Mill, both of New Bedford; the Pope's Island Manufacturing Company; the Borden City Mill of Fall River and the Agawam Finishing Company of East Wareham. His advanced age brought no lessening of his keen mentality and his judgment and advice at board meetings was highly respected by his younger associates. His





## MOSHER

intimate knowledge of matters of finance was a valuable asset in shaping the policies of the concerns who were fortunate enough to have him as a member of the board of directors.

In the civic life of New Bedford, Mr. Mosher was one of the most respected figures of his day. He took great pride in the growth and prosperity of the city and contributed to it materially, not only through his wise management of the financial institutions on which so much of that prosperity depended, but by giving generously of his time and means to public projects and civic improvements during his long and useful life. He was a vital part of the community and regarded as a worthy successor of the prominent citizens of New Bedford, John Avery Parker, Charles R. Tucker, Jonathan Bourne and Gilbert Allen, who were his predecessors as president of the Merchants' National Bank.

Mr. Mosher was a life-long member of the Republican party and took an active interest in its local organization, but always in a private capacity. Although he was often urged to accept nomination



## MOSHER

for public office he refused consistently, feeling that his wide financial and business interests demanded all his time and attention. He did, however, exert a powerful influence and was an acknowledged party leader without, in any sense of the word, being a politician.

Mr. Mosher was also an important figure in Masonic circles and was a member of Star of the East Lodge of New Bedford; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar. He was a great reader and student, a brilliant conversationalist and a delightful companion. He was particularly interested in the early history of New Bedford, on which he was an authority, and knew the story of its growth and development, much of which he had witnessed. Endowed with a retentive memory, his recollections of the old days of the Whaling City were both authentic and colorful.

His many acts of kindness are still gratefully remembered by many recipients of his generosity





## MOSHER

whom he never failed when need arose, but few of his charitable deeds became public. His way of giving was quiet and unostentatious, consistent with his everyday mode of living. A long span of years, marked with notable achievements, honorable business conduct, unselfish and devoted service to his fellowmen, will long make his name a foremost one in the annals of New Bedford.

Mr. Mosher married, June 17, 1869, Evelyn Ellis Gerrish, daughter of Ira and Evelyn (Eldredge) Gerrish. She was born in Fairhaven, August 6, 1850, and died in New Bedford, April 24, 1924.

### Children:

- (1) Grace Matilda, of whom further.
- (2) Harry Gerrish, born in New Bedford, February 25, 1873; married (first) Sarah Adelina Dunham, and (second) Bertha Beatrice Jones.

### Child of the first marriage:

- (I) Gwendolyn Elizabeth, born March 30, 1898.

### Children of the second marriage:

- (II) Henry Meredith, born May 10, 1913.



## MOSHER

- (III) Geraldine Bertha, born October 14, 1920.

(Ibid.)

GRACE MATILDA MOSHER, daughter of Henry Carroll Wright and Evelyn Ellis (Gerrish) Mosher, was born in New Bedford, April 23, 1870. She married, June 2, 1896, James Henry Coffin, son of Simeon R. and Henrietta (Fisher) Coffin. (*See Coffin Line.*)

(Ibid.)








## COFFIN

*Arms: Azure, four bezants between five crosses crosslet or.*

*Crest: A bird or, between two cinque-foils argent, stalked and leaved vert.*

(Matthew's "American Armoury and Blue Book.")

HE origin of the ancient surname Coffin or Coffyn is lost in the mists of antiquity and authorities on patronymics advance several theories to explain it. Arthur's "Derivation of Family Names" states that it is derived from the Welsh "Cyffin" which signifies a boundary or limit. Another opinion, that it is of French origin, seems more plausible, as it is known that members of the family were living in Normandy long before the Conquest of England in 1066.

The Chateau Cortiton, a short distance from Fallaise in Normandy, was the seat of the Norman Coffins, and the family traces its ancestry to Sir Richard Coffin, who came to England with William



## COFFIN

the Conqueror and to whom the manor of Allwyn, or Alwington, in County Devonshire was granted.

The name has always been prominent in England and records show that many members of the family were of the nobility. In American history it is inseparably connected with the earliest settlement of the Island of Nantucket and later descendants have been prominent in the life and affairs of the Colony and Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Several members of the line hereinafter followed played an important part in the War of the Revolution, remarkable evidence of patriotism considering the fact that inhabitants of the Island of Nantucket were obliged to preserve strict neutrality, being constantly intimidated by British warships.

(“Early Settlers of Nantucket,” Lydia S. Hinchman, 1901 — “Early Wills, Illustrious Ancestry of Harriott Coffin With Genealogical and Biographical Notes,” W. S. Appleton, 1893.)

TRISTRAM COFFIN was a direct descendant of Sir Richard Coffin. The place and date of his birth are not known. He died in Brixton, Devonshire County, about 1570, and his will mentions Anne and John,





## COFFIN

children of his son, Nicholas, who was appointed executor; Richard and Joan, children of Lionel Coffin; Philip Coffin; and his son, Tristram.

(Ibid.)

NICHOLAS COFFIN, son of Tristram Coffin, was born in Brixton, Devonshire, and died in Butlers, also in Devonshire, in 1603. His will was proved at Totnes, Devonshire, November 3, 1603. He married Joan, surname unknown.

(Ibid.)

PETER COFFIN, son of Nicholas and Joan Coffin, was born, about 1580, in Brixton, where he died in 1627. His will was written December 21, 1627, and proved March 13, 1628. He married, in 1604, Joan Thember of Brixton, who died May 3, 1661, in Boston, Massachusetts.

(Ibid.)

TRISTRAM COFFIN, son of Peter and Joan (Thember) Coffin, was born in Brixton, Devonshire, England, about 1605, and died on the Island of Nantucket, October 2, 1681. He inherited his father's estate in Brixton and was of the landed



## COFFIN

gentry in Devonshire. He came to America about 1640, accompanied by his wife, five children, his widowed mother and two sisters, Eunice and Mary, and settled in Haverhill, Massachusetts, where, according to family tradition, he was the first man to plow land.

The settlement of Pentucket was established in 1640. Tristram Coffin witnessed the Indian deed of 1642, and in 1643 removed to the new settlement and remained there until 1648-49 when he removed to Newbury, Massachusetts. He kept a tavern here and was also custodian of the Newbury side of Carr's Ferry. His business prospered and he became a man of substance, was elected commissioner of the town and highly regarded by his fellow citizens. In 1659 he and his fellow townsmen, Edward Starbuck and Isaac Coleman, visited Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. The title to the Island of Nantucket was vested in Thomas Mayhew by a grant from William, Earl of Sterling, dated July 2, 1659. Tristram Coffin learned that Mayhew was willing to dispose of the larger part of his interest and decided to acquire it. He succeeded in interesting several of





## COFFIN

his fellow townsmen, who with Peter Folger, grandfather of Benjamin Franklin, to act as interpreter of the Indian language, sailed to Nantucket and made a survey of the Island.

Negotiations were started with Mayhew, and on October 10, 1659, the latter deeded to Tristram Coffin, Sr., Tristram Coffin, Jr., Peter Coffin, James Coffin, Stephen Greenleaf, Christopher Hussey, William Pike, Thomas Macy, Thomas Barnard and John Swain his entire interest with the exception of one-twentieth part which he reserved for himself. The consideration was "Thirty pounds and two beaver hats, one for myself and one for my wife." Later these same men purchased a large part of the Indians' lands on the Island of Manackmanak, Sachem of Nantucket, for the consideration of forty pounds. Tristram Coffin removed to the Island in 1660 and built his home at Northam, near Capaum Pond. He became the richest proprietor of the Island, and was known as the patriarch of Nantucket, where the Coffin family at one time owned over one-fourth of the Island.



## COFFIN

On June 29, 1671, Francis Lovelace, Governor of New York, appointed Tristram Coffin chief magistrate on and over the Island of Nantucket and Thomas Mayhew chief magistrate of Martha's Vineyard. The two magistrates, with two assistants for each island, constituted a general court with appellate jurisdiction over both islands. Tristram Coffin received his second commission from Sir Edward Andros, September 16, 1677. He ruled justly and wisely and was trusted and respected by the Indians. His descendants may well be proud of their distinguished progenitor, who was one of the most prominent of the pioneer settlers of Nantucket.

Tristram Coffin married, about 1630, in Brixton, Devonshire, England, Dionis Stevens, daughter of Robert Stevens of that place. She died on the Island of Nantucket about 1682.

(Ibid. — "The History of Nantucket, County, Island and Town," Alexander Starbuck, 1924 — "Vital Records of Nantucket, Mass., To Year 1850.")





## COFFIN

JAMES COFFIN, son of Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, was born in Brixton, Devonshire, England, August 12, 1640, and died in Nantucket, July 28, 1720. He came to Nantucket with his father, but after a few years removed to Dover, New Hampshire, where he was made a freeman, May 31, 1671, and in the same year is listed as a member of the church. He returned to Nantucket about 1672 and remained there the rest of his life. He was a proprietor of Nantucket, held several important public offices, and in 1680 was appointed the first judge of the Probate Court on the Island. He married, December 3, 1663, Mary Severance, daughter of John and Abigail Severance of Salisbury, Massachusetts.

(Ibid.)

EBENEZER COFFIN, son of James and Mary (Severance) Coffin, was born March 30, 1678, in Nantucket, where he died October 17, 1730. He was also prominent and held office in Nantucket, where he spent his entire lifetime. He married, December 12, 1700, Eleanor Barnard, daughter of



## COFFIN

Nathaniel and Mary (Barnard) Barnard. She died in Nantucket, November 25, 1769.

(Ibid. — "Private Records from William C. Folger." "Genealogical Records in possession of the Nantucket Historical Society.")

CROMWELL COFFIN, son of Ebenezer and Eleanor (Barnard) Coffin, was born in Nantucket, September 1, 1709, and died in Newport, Rhode Island, April 5, or 15, 1783. It is not known when he removed to Newport, but it was later than 1768, as in that year he was listed as a member of the First Church of Nantucket. He married, November 25, 1731, Ruth Coffin, his cousin, daughter of James and Ruth (Gardner) Coffin of Nantucket. She died October 3, 1801.

(Ibid.)

OBED COFFIN, son of Cromwell and Ruth (Coffin) Coffin, was born October 17, 1743, in Nantucket, where he died October 17, 1813. He married, January 29, 1767, Phebe Gardner, daughter of Caleb and Abigail Gardner of Nantucket.

(Ibid.)









Steel Engraving by M.J. Conn

James H. Coffin

## COFFIN

VALENTINE COFFIN, son of Obed and Phebe (Gardner) Coffin, was born September 23, 1782, in Nantucket, where he died in 1835. He married (first), February 23, 1808, Dianna Marchant of Nantucket, who died July 18, 1830. He married (second), June 10, 1832, Judith Coffin, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Cartwright) Coffin, also of Nantucket.

(Ibid. — Family data.)

STEPHEN P. COFFIN, son of Valentine and Dianna (Marchant) Coffin, was born in Nantucket, July 13, 1816, and died in New Bedford, October 19, 1867. He married, August 11, 1839, Eliza S. Fisher of Falmouth, Massachusetts.

(Family data.)

SIMEON R. COFFIN, son of Stephen P. and Eliza S. (Fisher) Coffin, was born in Nantucket, August 23, 1840, and died in New Bedford, April 27, 1901. He married Henrietta Fisher of Falmouth.

(Ibid.)

JAMES HENRY COFFIN, son of Simeon R. and Henrietta (Fisher) Coffin, was born March 31, 1865,





## COFFIN

in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he died November 4, 1933. He was educated in the public schools of New Bedford and obtained his first position with the local telephone company as night operator. The telephone was then a comparatively recent invention, and Mr. Coffin was one of the first employees of the company in New Bedford. He continued as operator for several years, and then saw an opportunity to better himself by accepting a position with the Pope's Island Manufacturing Company, located on the Island from which it took its name, manufacturers of non-corrosive metal for various purposes, such as chafing dishes, trimmings on yachts and stoves, pipes for salt mines for which the metal was especially adapted, horse bits, harness trimmings and bearing metals. Although an entirely different type of work from that to which Mr. Coffin was accustomed, he soon adjusted himself to the new business and became a valued employee of the company within a short time. He received several promotions as his ability became recognized, filling each successive position so capably that when the company was incorporated in 1890, he was



## COFFIN

elected its treasurer. To the responsibilities of this important office he brought a thorough knowledge of detail and great executive ability. His years with the Pope's Island Company saw the steady, healthy growth of the concern into one of New Bedford's leading industries.

In May, 1902, Mr. Coffin resigned to join the Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford of which his father-in-law, Henry Carroll Wright Mosher, was then president. His first position was as clerk, but his successful conduct of the affairs of the Pope's Island Manufacturing Company had given him valuable training and insight, a fact soon recognized by the bank's directors, and promotions came rapidly. He was made chief clerk and later assistant cashier, and served for several years in this capacity. When the office of cashier became vacant, Mr. Coffin was advanced to that position and occupied it until his death. During his thirty years of service with the bank he saw it develop into one of the leading financial institutions of the city and his faithful, conscientious work, as well as the trust and confidence he





## COFFIN

inspired, contributed much to his success. His name is an honored one among the prominent New Bedford men identified with the Merchants' National Bank since its organization in 1825.

Mr. Coffin was long a leading figure in the financial life of New Bedford. His judgment in matters of investments was sound and he was always ready and willing to advise others and to give careful attention and prudent counsel. He was the ideal type of a banker, courteous, conservative and far-sighted. His death, which occurred shortly after that of his father-in-law, Henry Carroll Wright Mosher, long the honored president of the bank, was a distinct loss to the institution, as well as to the community, where the names of both men had become synonymous with the Merchants' National Bank.

Mr. Coffin was always keenly interested in the civic welfare of New Bedford and could be counted upon to aid any worthwhile project. He was a Republican and while he never sought public office was greatly interested in the city's government and as a private citizen upheld it by moral and financial support. He



## COFFIN

was well known as a club man and held memberships in the Dartmouth Club, the New Bedford Country Club and the Wamsutta Club.

Mr. Coffin married, June 2, 1896, Grace Matilda Mosher, daughter of Henry Carroll Wright and Evelyn Ellis (Gerrish) Mosher, of New Bedford.  
(*See Mosher Line.*)

(Ibid.)








## PALMER

*Arms: Or, two bars gules each charged with three trefoils slipped vert; in chief a greyhound courant sable.*

*Crest: A demi-panther rampant guardant, flame issuing from ears and mouth proper, supporting a palm branch.*

*Motto: Palma Virtuti.*

(“Matthews’ American Armoury and Blue Book.”)

 HE origin of the surname Palmer is traced to the time of the Crusades, and the family is one of the oldest in England.

The warriors who returned from the Holy Land bringing branches of the palm tree as evidence of their religious fervor, and as a sacred token that they had fulfilled their vow to fight the infidels were called “Palmers.”

On an old gravestone in the churchyard at Snodland, Kent, England, the following inscription may be seen:



## PALMER

"Palmers all our Faders were  
I a Palmer lived here  
And travel stille, till worne wud age  
I ended this World's Pilgrimage."

("A Brief Genealogical History of  
the Ancestors and Descendants of  
Deacon Stephen Palmer and of  
Thomas Palmer, One of the  
Founders of Rowley, Massachusetts,  
in 1639," Josiah Palmer, 1886)

THOMAS PALMER, immigrant ancestor, was born in England, about 1600 and died in Rowley, Massachusetts, in August, 1669. He was one of the Pilgrims who, under the leadership of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, rector of the church at Rowley, Yorkshire, England, landed in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1638, and one of the original settlers of Rowley, Massachusetts, to whom Governor Winthrop referred to in his Journal as "Godly men and most of them of good estate." He was a weaver, an industrious and prudent man, and added to his estate by grant and purchase. His will, dated August 2, 1669, and proved in Ipswich, September 29, 1669, disposes of an estate of three hundred and seven pounds, three shillings and six pence, a large amount for the times.





## PALMER

Thomas Palmer married, in June, 1643, Ann, surname unknown. She died in Rowley, February 22, 1685-86.

(Ibid.)

THOMAS PALMER, JR., son of Thomas and Ann Palmer, was born in June, 1650, in Rowley, where he died September 30, 1732. He was one of the twelve men from Rowley who were enlisted for service in King Philip's War, November 29, 1675, as members of Captain Samuel Brocklebank's Company for the expedition into the Narragansett Country. He was afterwards stationed at Marlborough and took part in the terrible battle of Sudbury, April 21, 1676, where Captain Brocklebank and many others were killed.

He was a farmer and the town cooper and a man of some consequence in the community.

Thomas Palmer, Jr., married, January 9, 1677-78, Hannah Johnson, daughter of Captain John and Hannah (Crosby) Johnson of Rowley. She was born September 20, 1656, and died October 5, 1732.

(Ibid.)



## PALMER

SAMUEL PALMER, son of Thomas, Jr., and Hannah (Johnson) Palmer, was born in Rowley, May 22, 1686, and died in Mendon, Massachusetts, in 1729-30. He removed from Rowley to Mendon, January 24, 1722-23, where he was a large landowner and a prominent citizen.

He married, November 6, 1707, Mary Felt, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Felt of Rowley.  
(Ibid.)

SAMUEL PALMER, son of Samuel and Mary (Felt) Palmer, was born in Rowley, in 1718, and died in Killingly, Connecticut, about 1765. He removed from Rowley to Uxbridge about 1752, and from there to Dudley about 1756: He is on record as of Killingly in 1762.

He married, February 28, 1733, Rachel Warfield, daughter of Job Warfield.  
(Ibid.)

SAMUEL PALMER, son of Samuel and Rachel (Warfield) Palmer, was born January 25, 1745, and died September 27, 1805. He was a farmer and lived in Thompson Parish, Killingly.





## PALMER

He married (first), November 2, 1769, Jemima Fairbanks, daughter of Benjamin and Dorcas (Corbin) Fairbanks of Woodstock, Connecticut. He married (second), January 16, 1774, Sarah Atwood of Dudley.

(Ibid.)

PARKER PALMER, son of Samuel and Jemima (Fairbanks) Palmer, was born June 19, 1770, in Killingly, where he died June 10, 1830. He was a prosperous farmer. He married Rebecca Day.

(Ibid.)

HARRIS PALMER, son of Parker and Rebecca (Day) Palmer, was born in 1807 and died March 14, 1835. He married Amelia Ann Starr.

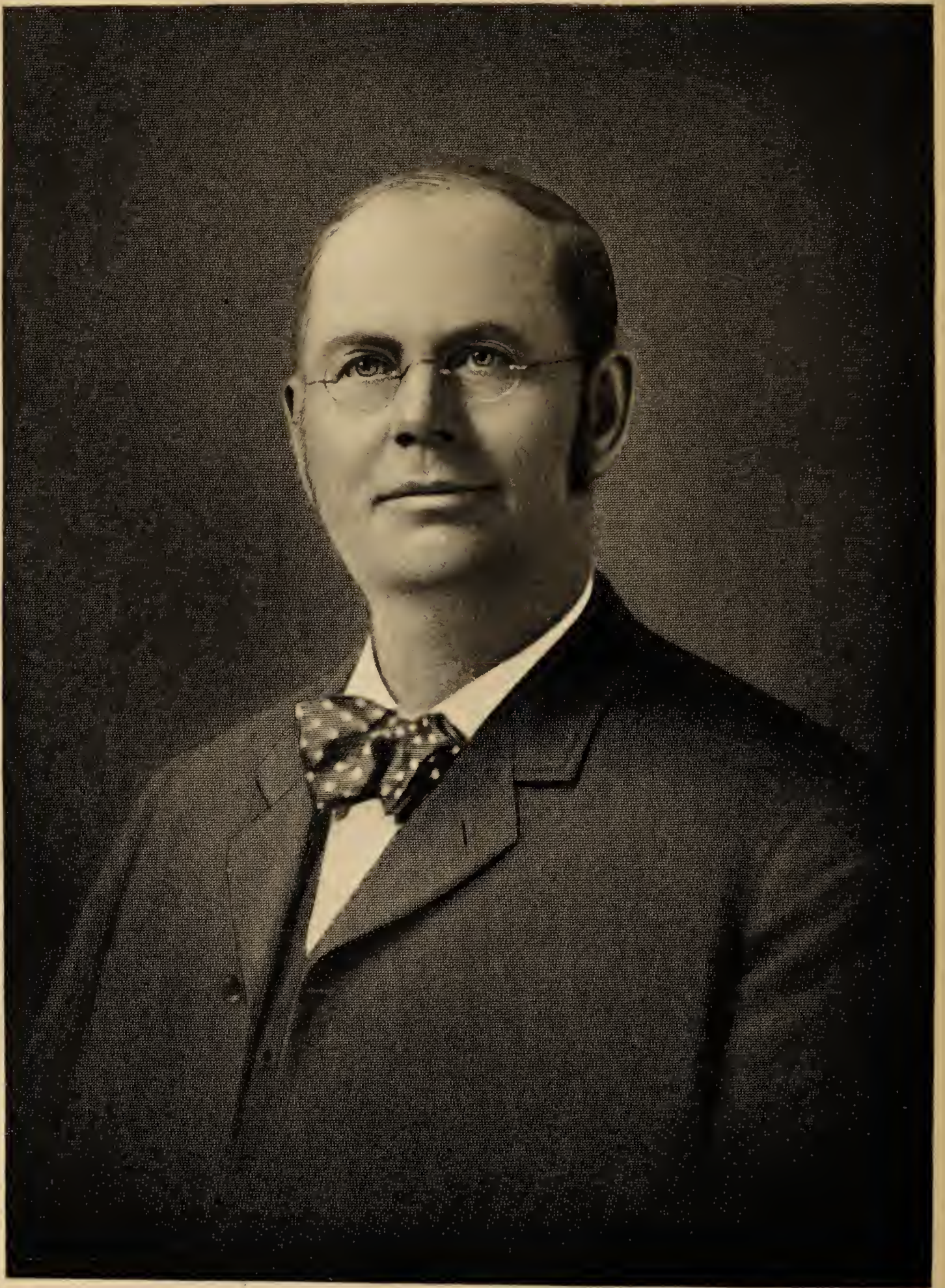
(Ibid.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HARRIS PALMER, son of Harris and Amelia Ann (Starr) Palmer, was born in January, 1831, and died May 6, 1864. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the 15th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and was placed in charge of a company which fought bravely under









*Steel Engraving by M. J. Corr.*

*Wm. F. Palmer*

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## PALMER

his command in the terrible Battle of the Wilderness, where he died as a result of a severe wound. He was the owner of a large farm in Webster, Massachusetts, and prominent in town affairs.

He married Jane Elizabeth Hoyle, direct descendant of Captain Miles Standish.

(Ibid. — "History of Worcester County," C. F. Jewell and Co., 1879)

WILLIAM FRANKLIN PALMER, son of Captain William Harris and Jane Elizabeth (Hoyle) Palmer, was born in Webster, May 30, 1859, and died in Dorchester, September 29, 1909. He attended the district school in Webster, and graduated from Williams College in 1880 with the degree of A.B., and in 1883 received the degree of A.M. While in college he was a member of the College Debating Team, President of Philotechnian, editor of the Athenaeum, active in athletics and social affairs and was chosen to deliver the address to the lower classes on Class Day.

Mr. Palmer, according to his classmates and college records, showed a strong inclination to become a



## PALMER

lawyer and he did begin the study of law, but after six months gave it up to engage in teaching. In the spring of 1881 he became principal of the North Oxford, Massachusetts High School, and after a short time principal of the West Side High School, Danielson, Connecticut, where he remained until 1884. He was sub-master of the Hitchcock Free High School for one year and in 1885 came to the Woonsocket, Rhode Island, High School as principal, where he served until 1888. From 1888 to 1896 he was principal of the Bristol Academy in Taunton, Massachusetts, which flourished and achieved high scholastic standing under his administration.

Since early youth when he sailed a small boat on Webster Lake, Mr. Palmer's chief recreation and most absorbing interest was yachting and in later life he was an ardent yachtsman and an active member of several yacht clubs. Ship designing became with him something more than a hobby. Time after time he drafted and destroyed a new plan, each one a little nearer his ideal than the last. He visualized a type of ocean-carrier that would exemplify the most





## PALMER

advanced principles of marine architecture and be most profitable to its owners.

Several of his plans were accepted by leading ship-builders and proved to be entirely practical. With unbounded enthusiasm and confidence in his own ability, he resigned his teaching position in 1896, and moved to Boston to establish himself in business as a ship designer and builder.

His start was not easy and he met with many difficulties; but he overcame all obstacles and his first ship, the *Marie Palmer*, named for his wife, and in which he had embodied his idea of reinforcing wood with steel, was a model of grace and efficiency.

In 1898 Mr. Palmer established his residence and office in Dorchester and the Palmer Fleet which eventually numbered fourteen large sailing vessels was the pride of Massachusetts Bay.

Mr. Palmer designed about forty other crafts, pleasure yachts, merchant ships and two large vessels for the Pacific trade. He was an early advocate of an American Merchant Marine, and his success,



## PALMER

achieved against overwhelming competition and heavy odds, is remarkable when it is considered that American shipping was on the decline at that period. His constant industry, incessant watchfulness and business genius of the highest type enabled him to not only hold his own, but to gain the distinction of having built more tonnage in wooden sailing vessels than any other man, firm or corporation in the history of American shipping. The ships of the Palmer Fleet aggregated registered measurements of 36,274 tons. As one of the most noted Massachusetts shipbuilders of his generation, his ability was recognized by the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers which elected him to life membership in 1904. Mr. Palmer was also a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and he served as a committeeman on maritime affairs; the New York Maritime Exchange and the Atlantic Carriers' Association. He was a director of the Beacon Trust Company of Boston where, as well as in Dorchester, he was favorably known. He was affiliated with the Unitarian Church of Dorchester; was an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Masonic Order.





## PALMER

William Franklin Palmer married (first), March 24, 1882, Carrie Lucretia Joslin of Webster, who died May 23, 1886. He married (second), July 17, 1895, Marie Elizabeth Convers, daughter of Albert Yale and Elizabeth Potoski (Caswell) Convers of Taunton. Mrs. Palmer is a direct descendant of Deacon Edward Convers, who came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, with Governor Winthrop in 1630, and a sister of Albert Elijah Convers, of whom further.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Parker, born January 19, 1898, in Malden, where he died March 11, 1898.
- (2) Fannie, born in Dorchester, April 24, 1899; married, April 2, 1931, Herbert Gfroerer, son of Daniel and Emily W. (Kammler) Gfroerer. He was born in Boston, April 5, 1890. No children.
- (3) Paul, born in Dorchester, June 19, 1901; married, June 5, 1929, Alice Margarita Tower, daughter of Alfred Oren and Clara (Shepardson)



## PALMER

Tower. She was born in Groton, Massachusetts, June 25, 1896.

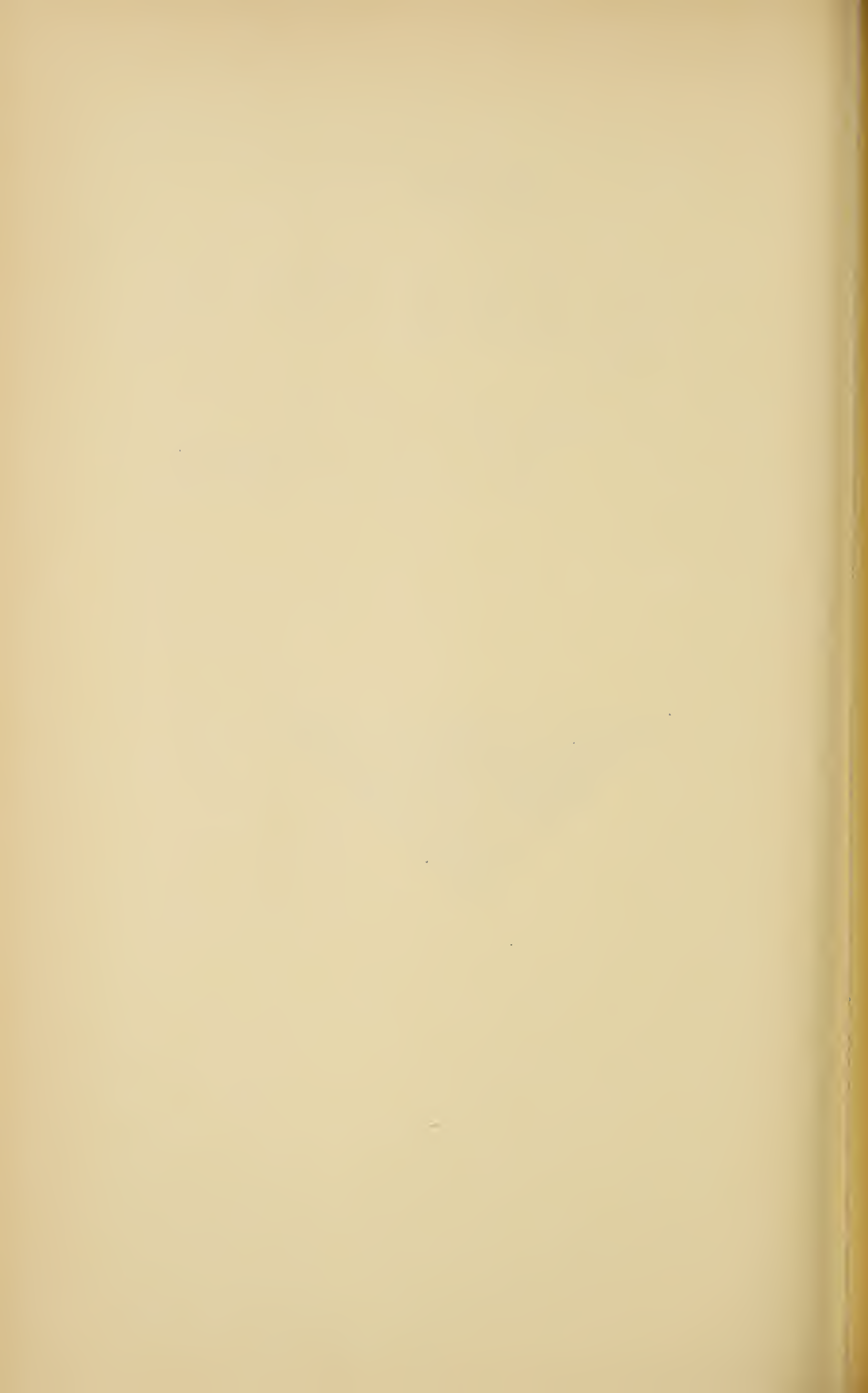
Child:

(1) Philip, born March 18, 1930.

("Biographical History of Massachusetts,"  
Samuel Atkins Eliot, 1909.—Family data)







## CONVERS

**A**LBERT ELIJAH CONVERS was the son of Albert Yale and Elizabeth Potoski (Caswell) Convers and was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, June 26, 1858, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, April 3, 1935. His father, Albert Yale Convers, was the son of Albert and Harriet Maria (Yale) Convers, and his mother, Elizabeth Potoski (Caswell) Convers, was the daughter of Elijah S. and Elizabeth S. (Packard) Caswell. She was born June 16, 1837, in Taunton, where she died, October 11, 1924.

Mrs. Convers will long be remembered for her devotion to the Unitarian Church of Taunton and her helpful activity in its behalf. She signed its covenant and was admitted to membership in 1862, and from that time until her death there was not a forward movement that did not receive her encouragement and support. She was a charter member of the Women's Alliance and one of its first presidents; a charter member of the Sewing Society formed in 1873; founder of the Lend a Hand Society, which did much charitable work in



## CONVERS

the city, and for many years a leader and teacher in the Sunday School.

Her life span covered two great wars and her patriotism marked her as one of the leading women of the city. During the Civil War she was an indefatigable worker for the Sanitary Commission and aided relief projects in many ways. Although well advanced in years at the time of the World War, she knit warm garments and provided many comforts for the men overseas. She was especially interested in G. A. R. work and was instrumental in securing funds for the beautiful Civil War Memorial window in the Unitarian Church. She was a member of the local chapter of the D. A. R. and active in its affairs.

She was a superior woman and possessed intellectual as well as artistic talents. She was an accomplished musician of exceptional ability and in her younger days taught voice and piano. As an actress in private theatricals her services were in great demand by the various clubs and church organizations with which she was affiliated. Aside from these





## CONVERS

cultural activities, she found time for civic and philanthropic projects of all sorts, endearing herself to everyone by the warm friendliness of her nature. She is missed by a wide circle of friends in Taunton, where her kindly qualities and deep interest in the welfare of those about her assures her a lasting place in the memory of those who knew and loved her.

Albert Yale and Elizabeth Potoski (Caswell) Convers were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Albert Elijah, whose biography follows.
- (2) Marie Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Franklin Palmer.
- (3) Maude Anthony, married Berthold Huber of Taunton.

Children:

- (I) Berthold Convers, married Isabelle Shostac.

Children:

- (i) Shulem.
- (ii) Elizabeth.
- (iii) Barnabas.



## CONVERS

- (II) Max Keunzer. Unmarried.
- (III) Marie Adelaide, married Dr. Homer Albert Hansen of Los Angeles, California.

### Children:

- (i) Maude Ann.
  - (ii) Mary Elizabeth.
  - (iii) Homer, Albert, Jr.
  - (iv) Albert Convers.
- (IV) Elizabeth Caswell, deceased. Unmarried.

ALBERT ELIJAH CONVERS was educated in the public schools of Taunton and as a boy found employment with his grandfather, Elijah S. Caswell, who was a pioneer in the tack manufacturing industry, and for more than fifty years associated with A. Field Tack Company and the inventor of several machines. Together they founded the Caswell-Convers Company in Taunton of which they were the sole owners.

In 1876 Albert Elijah Convers moved the factory and all the machinery to Cleveland, where he organ-





## CONVERS

ized the H. C. Tack Company. This concern was eminently successful. H. C. stood for Honest Count, and the reputation of the Convers product became known throughout the world. In 1920 Mr. Convers sold the company to the Atlas Tack Company and from that time on he was not active in that industry.

Soon after Mr. Convers' arrival in Cleveland he became acquainted with Dr. Herbert H. Dow, who at that time was developing his process for the extraction of bromine from Midland County, Michigan, brine, and when The Dow Chemical Company was organized on March 15, 1897, Mr. Convers became president of the now world-famous concern. He continued as president until 1918, when he resigned and was elected chairman of the board of directors, an office which he held until the time of his death. Thus, through an unbroken period of thirty-eight years, he saw the company which he helped to organize develop into one of the most important units in the chemical industry. The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the board of directors of The Dow Chemical Company held April 18, 1935.



## CONVERS

"WHEREAS the Board of Directors of The Dow Chemical Company has learned with deep sorrow of the death on April 3, 1935, at Cleveland, Ohio, of Mr. A. E. Convers, one of the original incorporators of The Dow Chemical Company, its first President and, for many years prior to his death, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and to whose guiding genius the Company's success has in no small measure been attributable; and

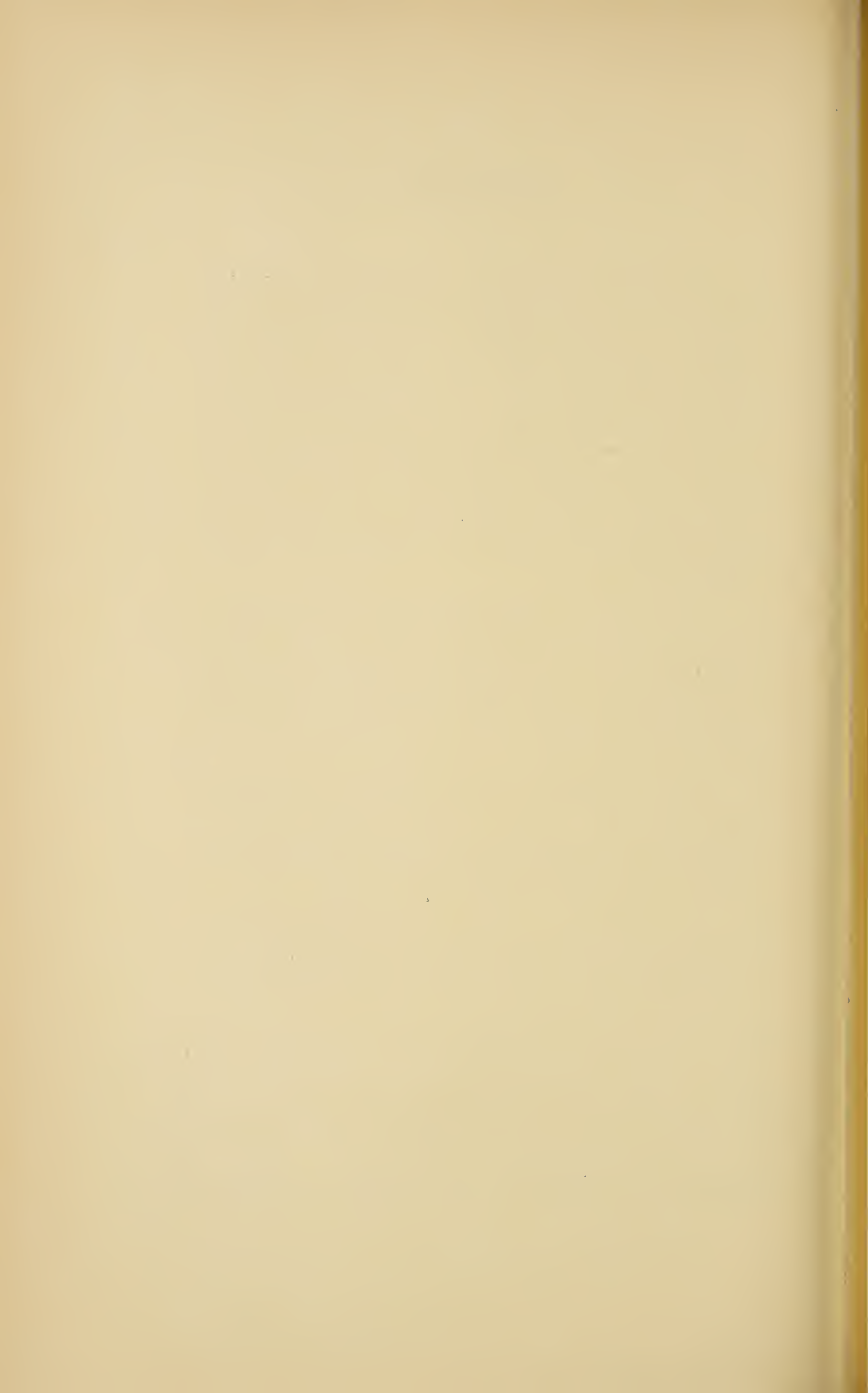
"WHEREAS we shall deeply miss the friendship and counsel of this kindly gentleman whose life has been so intimately associated with the growth and success of The Dow Chemical Company,  
NOW THEREFORE

"IT IS RESOLVED by the Board of Directors that we pay tribute to the memory of Mr. Convers and extend to his relatives our deepest sympathy in their bereavement; and

"IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be spread upon the records of the Company and a copy sent to the relatives of Mr. Convers."

Mr. Convers invariably declined credit for the gigantic strides made by The Dow Chemical Company during his years as president, and chairman of the board of directors. He was of a retiring dis-





## CONVERS

position, averse to all sorts of publicity, and extremely modest, but of a kind and generous nature. He never forgot an old friend or a friendly turn, and in his will, which disposed of a very large estate, provided annuities for a great number of persons. Because of his inherent kindness and generous nature, many elderly people are today living in comfort and security who otherwise would have been in straitened circumstances. His large fortune, now held in trust, will eventually go to the Cleveland Foundation, a philanthropic institution formed many years ago.

Albert Elijah Convers married, December 25, 1888, Fannie Dean Washburn Crane, daughter of Frederick and Helen (Barney) Crane of Taunton. She was born in Taunton, January 9, 1860, and died in Cleveland, March 16, 1916. No children.

(Family data)






## PARKER

*Arms: Gules, a chevron between three leopards' faces or.*

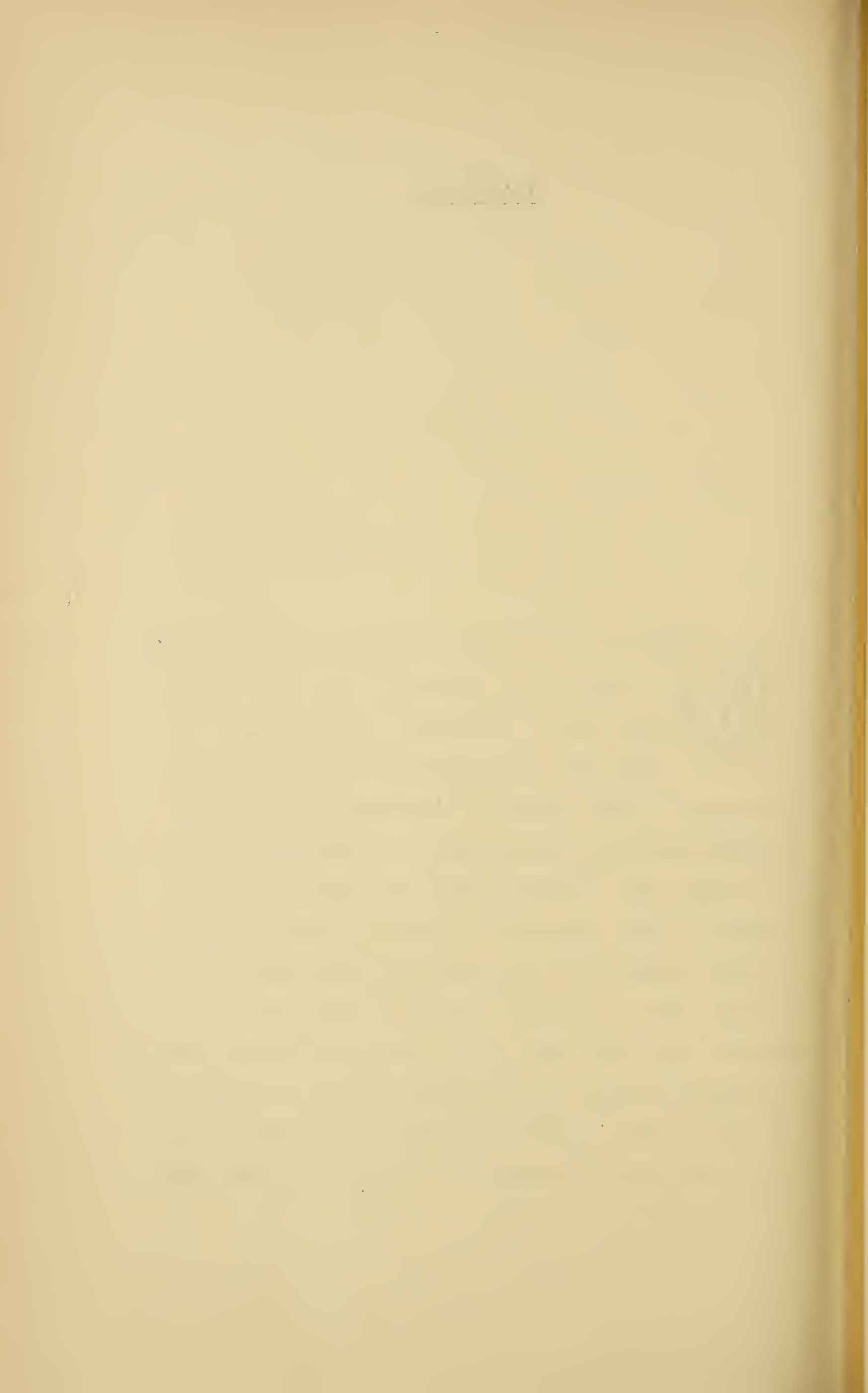
*Crest: A leopard's head affrontee, erased or, ducally gorged gules.*

*Motto: Sapere aude.*

(Burke's "General Armory.")

 HE surname Parker is of ancient origin and is said to be derived from the Latin *Parcarius*, meaning park-keeper or shepard. It is, therefore, supposed to have originated at the time of the Roman invasion of England and was not assumed or invented by a lord or knight for himself and descendants, but was applied to those whose occupation it fitted. English records abound with references to men and families of the name of Parker, which is also written *Le Parker*. In 1271, during the reign of Henry III, William *Le Parker* had a grant of free warrant in all the lands in Eccles, Letingham, Hapesburg, Barnstable and Shelton in County Norfolk; and





## PARKER

Johannes Le Parker, a Norman follower of William the Conqueror, was keeper of the Royal Park, 1666-1687. From his descendants who were people of ample possessions and proud social position came the early settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

(“Parker in History, 1630-1910, What History Says of Them, Genealogical and Biographical, Including Historical Incidents,” by Augustine G. Parker, Buffalo, New York, 1910.)

WILLIAM PARKER, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, was born in England early in 1600 and died in Falmouth, Massachusetts, in 1684. He settled in the town of Scituate, Massachusetts, but at what date is not definitely known. A grant for a settlement at “Mattakese,” between Sandwich and Yarmouth, was obtained in September, 1640, and in October of that year William Parker, in company with others from Scituate, moved to the new settlement. The grant invested Sandwich, Barnstable and probably Yarmouth with the right of township.

William Parker was made a freeman of Falmouth late in 1640. He was the owner of sixty acres and



## PARKER

built his house in Parker Lane. He was a man of prominence in the new community and highly respected by his fellow townsmen. He married (first), in 1639, Mary Rawlins and (second) November 13, 1651, Mary Turner, daughter of Humphrey Turner of Falmouth.

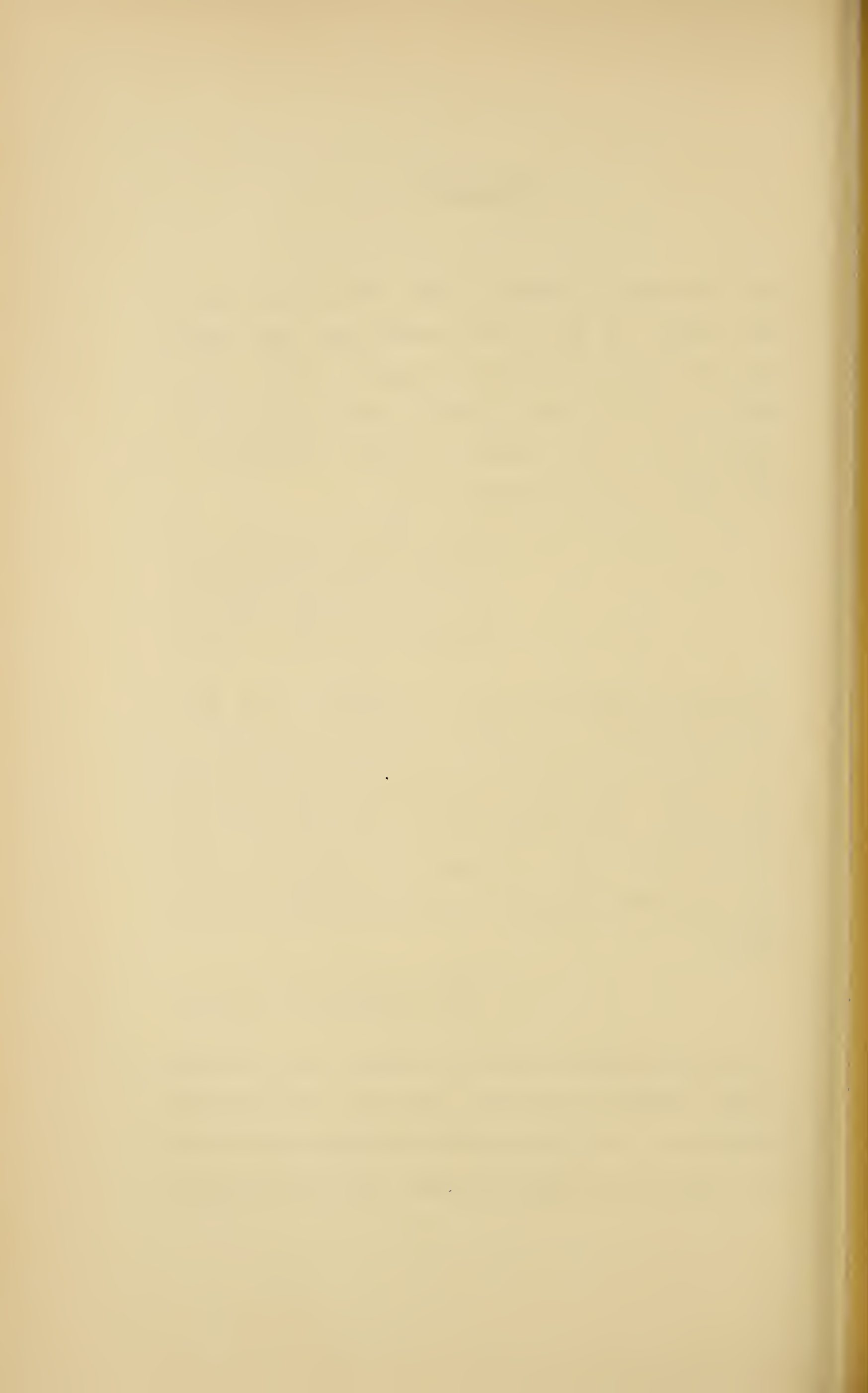
(“Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury,” Hoyt, 1897. “History of Scituate, Massachusetts,” Deane, 1831. “A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England,” James Savage, 1860.)

ROBERT PARKER, son of William and Mary (Rawlins) Parker, was born in Scituate or Falmouth about 1640 and died in Barnstable, Massachusetts, about 1681. He married (first), January 28, 1657, Sarah James, and (second), in August, 1667, Patience Cobb, daughter of Henry Cobb of Barnstable.

(Ibid. — “New England Historic and Genealogical Register.”)

JOSEPH PARKER, son of Robert and Patience (Cobb) Parker, was born, probably in Barnstable, February 16, 1671-72, and died in Falmouth in 1732. Early records of Falmouth show that he was active





## PARKER

in all phases of community life and took an active part in civic and church affairs. He was chosen clerk at the Proprietors' meeting of the old and new purchase of Falmouth, held June 3, 1712, and also held several other town offices. He was an original and prominent member of the church of Falmouth and influential in its councils, as proven from an old church entry dated 1702.

"The inhabitants did agree at a meeting that they would not employ Samuel Shiverick any more to preach to them and chose Joseph Parker to tell him of it."

Joseph Parker married, June 30, 1698, Mercy Whiston, of Falmouth.

(Ibid.)

DEACON BENJAMIN PARKER, son of Joseph and Mercy (Whiston) Parker, was born February 16, 1702, in Falmouth, where he died about 1755. He was also a man of prominence in town affairs and succeeded his father as a leader in the church. When Deacon Joseph Crowell resigned in 1751, Benjamin Parker was chosen his successor and held the office



## PARKER

until his death. He married, about 1725, Hannah, surname unknown.

(Family data.)

BENJAMIN PARKER, son of Benjamin and Hannah Parker, was born February 26, 1736, in Falmouth, where he died August 8, 1814. The name of his wife is unknown.

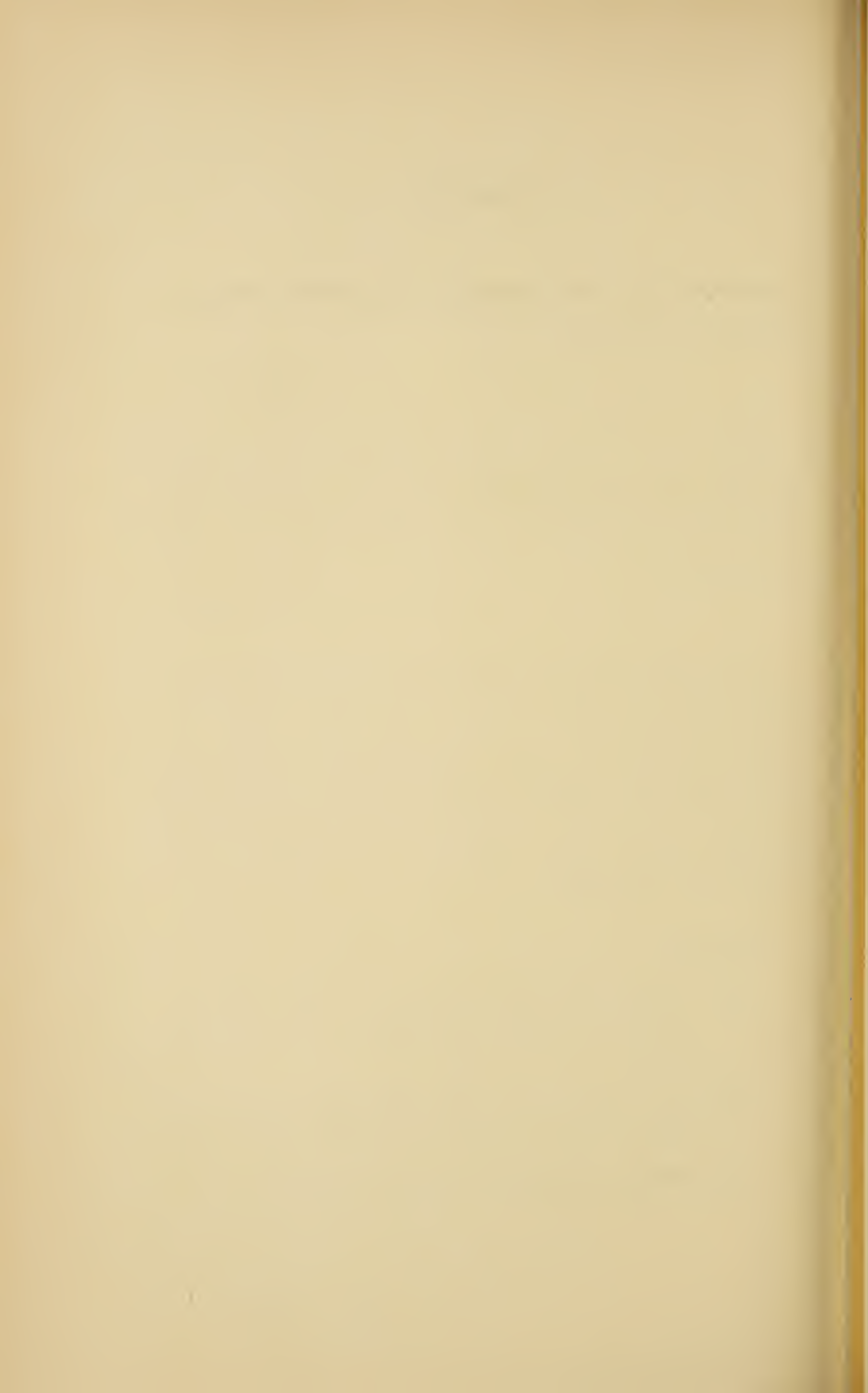
(Ibid.)

SYLVANUS PARKER, son of Benjamin Parker, was born February 10, 1776, in Falmouth, where he died October 9, 1843. He married, January 19, 1804, Rebecca Hatch, born April 20, 1776, died January 16, 1854, daughter of Isaiah and Lucy Hatch of Falmouth.

### Children:

- (1) Hannah N., born October 6, 1807, died November 29, 1892; married, July 9, 1830, Peleg Potter.
- (2) John H., born May 18, 1810, died September 3, 1884; married, August 20, 1839, Louisa Nye.
- (3) William Crowell, of whom further.





## PARKER

- (4) Anna, born April 5, 1814, died September 30, 1815.
- (5) Sylvanus T., born October 30, 1816, died May 25, 1891; married, October 9, 1843, Sarah F. Thomas.
- (6) Sarah, born January 28, 1819, died October 7, 1892; married, June 7, 1842, Daniel H. Taber.

(Ibid.)

WILLIAM CROWELL PARKER, son of Sylvanus and Rebecca (Hatch) Parker, was born in Falmouth, June 16, 1812, and died in New Bedford, March 17, 1876. He attended school in Falmouth, and came to New Bedford as a young man, where he learned the trade of painter and established himself as a contractor. The whaling industry was then flourishing in New Bedford and Mr. Parker did a large business with the fleet-owners, whose ships he equipped with paint and hardware supplies. He built up a prosperous concern and was one of the best known business men of his day in New Bedford.

Mr. Parker was a member of the North Congregational Church. He married, July 6, 1837, Huldah



## PARKER

Nash Potter, daughter of Pardon and Huldah (Nash) Potter. She was born September 20, 1810, and died July 27, 1883.

### Children:

- (1) Mary Elizabeth, born April 16, 1838, died in September, 1914; married, November 11, 1862, Daniel Kelly Prescott, born June 8, 1836, died August 26, 1895.

### Children:

- (I) William Crowell, born July 6, 1864, died March 29, 1906; married, November 5, 1890, Harriet G. Denison, daughter of George E. and Harriet M. (Goodneau) Denison.
  - (II) Albert Nelson, born in April, 1868. Unmarried. Residence, Chelsea, Massachusetts.
- (2) John Henry, born January 27, 1841, died March 5, 1931. Unmarried.
- (3) Lucy K., born December 29, 1842, died October 30, 1930; married, May 17, 1866, Frederick T. Keith, born December 7, 1840, died May 26, 1900, son of Marshall M. and Eliza (Davis) Keith.





## PARKER

### Children:

- (I) Frederick T., Jr., born August 16, 1867; married Lena Auf der Hyde.
- (II) Lulu M., born July 22, 1870; married, April 21, 1890, Herbert C. Wilbor, son of Alfred G. and Louisa Augusta (Kelley) Wilbor.

### Children:

- (i) Irma Keith, born March 5, 1891, died April 18, 1897.
  - (ii) Alfred Parker, born July 11, 1892.
  - (iii) Walter Clarke, born August 5, 1894.
  - (iv) Marjorie, born September 4, 1896.
  - (v) Lucille K., born February 28, 1908, died December 11, 1917.
- (4) Sarah Taber, born April 6, 1845, died October 9, 1933. Unmarried.
  - (5) Deborah Davis, born July 6, 1847. Residence, New Bedford, Massachusetts.
  - (6) William Crowell, of whom further.
  - (7) Harriet Byron, born September 14, 1852, died June 25, 1929; married, June 1, 1875, Herbert J. Brownell, born January 16, 1852, died



## PARKER

October 31, 1926, son of Charles Henry and Sarah Lewis (Pierce) Brownell.

### Children:

- (I) Mary Prescott, born April 30, 1876; married, October 4, 1905, Walter Hale Paige, son of James Haney and Elizabeth (Terry) Paige.

### Child:

- (i) Walter Hale, Jr., born July 29, 1915.
- (II) Charles Henry, born October 17, 1877; married, June 8, 1912, Ida Ackley, daughter of Almerice Lorenzo and Elizabeth (Holman) Ackley.

### Children:

- (i) Parker, born October 11, 1915.
- (ii) Charles Henry, twin, born September 4, 1919.
- (iii) Richard Holman, twin, born September 4, 1919.
- (III) Harriet Parker, born March 13, 1882. Unmarried.
- (8) Frank C., born May 12, 1859, died November 20, 1933; married, October 12, 1884, Susan









*Steel Engraving by M.J. Conn*

*Wm. C. Parker*

## PARKER

Sherman, born December 23, 1863, daughter of Charles R. and Julia E. Sherman. No children.

(Ibid.)

WILLIAM CROWELL PARKER, son of William Crowell and Huldah Nash (Potter) Parker, was born February 19, 1850, in New Bedford, where he died November 18, 1931. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of New Bedford, and read law in the offices of the well known New Bedford law firm of Barney and Knowlton, under the direction of Mr. Edwin L. Barney. He made such rapid progress that a year of further study at the Albany Law School was sufficient to warrant his admission to the Massachusetts Bar in 1876. He immediately established himself in New Bedford, where he continued actively engaged in practice until a short time before his death, a period of more than fifty years. Even after his retirement he maintained his connection with his office, which for many years was located in the Masonic Building. At the time of his death he was the oldest practicing attorney in the city, and the dean of the New Bedford Bar.

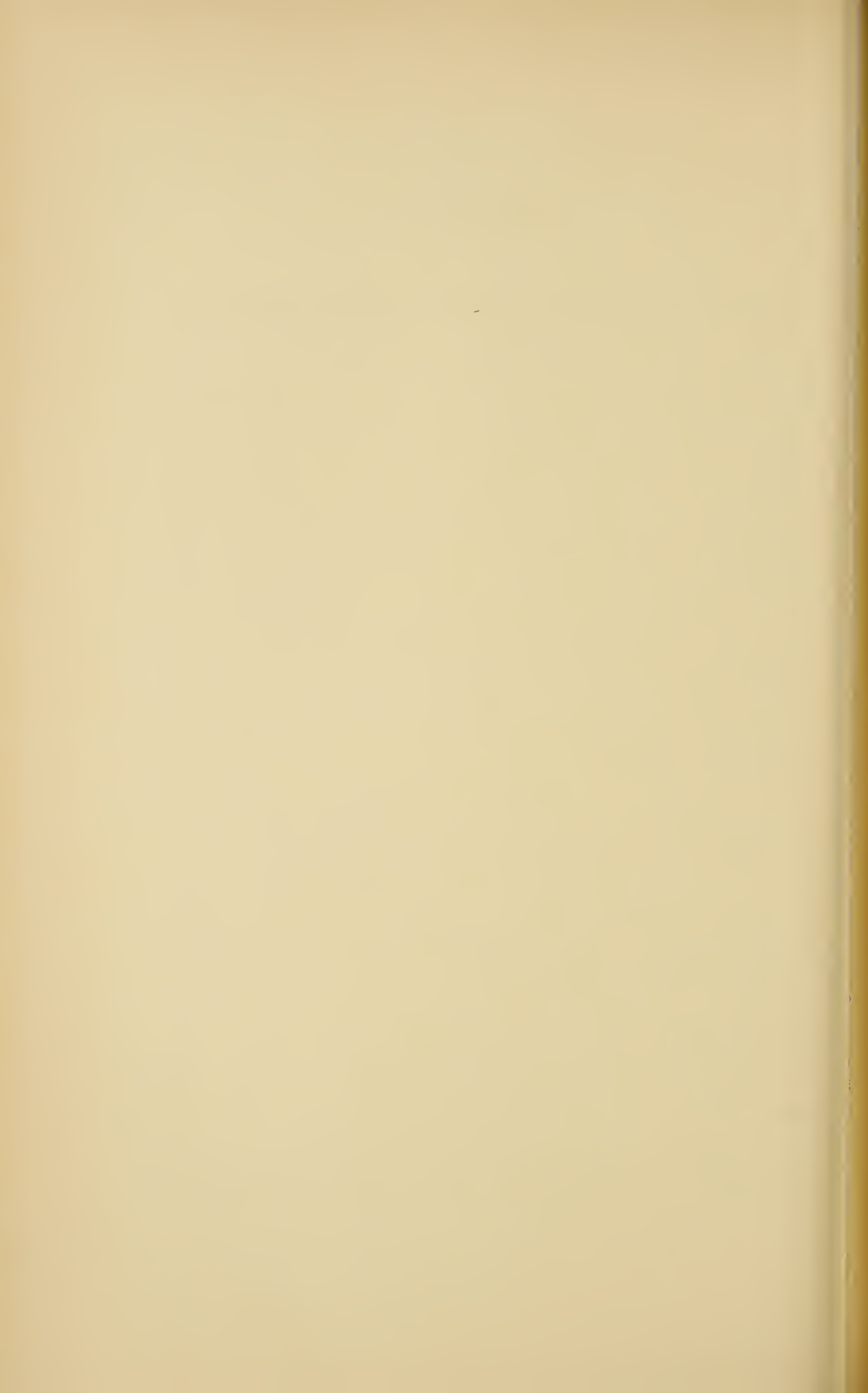




## PARKER

Mr. Parker's entrance into the legal profession was well-timed to display his exceptional talents. The period of his active career has been called the golden age of the New Bedford Bar, and members of the Bristol County Bar were at that time regarded as among the ablest and most distinguished in the Commonwealth. That Mr. Parker became a leader of this group is in itself a tribute to his ability. His success as a practitioner was entirely due to his own efforts and his high professional standing was achieved through scrupulous integrity, fair dealings and ethical conduct.

Mr. Parker practiced law for more than half a century, and during that time had but one partner. The late Robert F. Raymond, at the time of his death Judge of the Superior Court, was associated with Mr. Parker from 1883-1884. As counsellor and as advocate, Mr. Parker always served the best interests of his large clientele and gave the best that was in him. He was especially noted as an able trial lawyer in civil cases, and his intense application to the matter in hand, his clear and accurate reasoning and



## PARKER

the care with which his case was prepared always made a favorable impression in court.

He was an important member of the Republican party for many years, and began at an early age to take a keen interest in public affairs. In 1873, when but twenty-two years of age, he was elected to represent his district in the Massachusetts House of Representatives and was re-elected in 1874. He was the youngest member of the body and served on the Labor Committee. At the close of the 1873 session he was made a member of a special committee appointed to investigate the accounts of County officials and later was chosen to draw up the report which was submitted to the legislature.

In 1877 Mr. Parker was elected to the common council of the City of New Bedford, and in 1878 and 1881 served as city solicitor. He always stood for clean politics and later in life his crusading spirit made him the central figure in many heated debates where the liquor problem served as a chief issue. He espoused the cause of a state appointed police commission in 1900, and vigorous opposition to this pro-





## PARKER

posals ensued which only served to arouse his energy. The strong arguments he presented in defense of his stand are still remembered by the older generation in New Bedford.

Mr. Parker was for many years an active member of the North Congregational Church, and at the conclusion of thirty years of service as a trustee, the following testimonial was inscribed on the minutes and a copy presented to Mr. Parker:

“TESTIMONIAL COMMEMORATIVE OF MR.  
WILLIAM C. PARKER’S THIRTY YEARS OF  
CONTINUOUS SERVICE AS A TRUSTEE OF  
THE NORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
IN NEW BEDFORD.

“A long series of years must bring many changes in Church work and in the personnel of those who have endeavored to conscientiously carry on these duties.

“Many of those prominent in our Society have felt obliged to relinquish to others the cares of official life.

“Members of this Church, who for many years could and have been depended upon, gave the best years to this service and in turn were suc-



## PARKER

ceeded by others, but it is the happy lot of some to so perform their share in this work that their services are long and pleasantly remembered.

"This Church has been particularly fortunate in having at the head of its Board of Trustees for the past thirty years, Brother William C. Parker, whose legal acumen, sound judgment, forceful personality and a conscientious guiding power made him a tower of strength in this Society.

"The added cares of a long and useful life leave no doubt in his mind that he must now relinquish many tasks, the doing of which in earlier years gave him much pleasure and so at this time our Church Corporation and Society authorize us to express its appreciation of the faithful service of one who has for so many years held this position of trust and who has always been found true to the highest ideals of Church stewardship.

"We ask our Heavenly Father's continued care and guidance of this dear Brother and that we all may have and enjoy together those years of Christian fellowship that are still awaiting us.

"This testimonial of our appreciation of Mr. Parker's long service with us is offered as a resolution, a record of which is to be entered by the Clerk of this Corporation in that Body's





## PARKER

records and a copy of the same is to be sent to Brother William C. Parker.

"This Committee appointed at the annual Corporation meeting held on February 11th, 1929, were empowered to prepare and have recorded suitable resolutions in this connection.

J. WILLIAM WEBBER,  
BENJAMIN BAKER,  
CHARLES E. BENTON,  
*Corporation Committee.*

Attested by CHARLOTTE B. CHASE,  
*Secretary of the Corporation."*

The following resolution was adopted by the church at the time of Mr. Parker's death:

### RESOLUTIONS BY NORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH ON DEATH OF WILLIAM C. PARKER

"WHEREAS: God in His infinite wisdom has taken from us, to a better life, our friend and fellow worker, William C. Parker, we humbly submit to His will, and desire to express our



## PARKER

appreciation of the very helpful service rendered to the Church by Mr. Parker, both by his advice in legal matters and also by a deep interest in its greater development.

"Mr. Parker has been an active member of the North Congregational Church for over sixty-five years and during this long time has rendered invaluable service to the Church and community in both of which he will be sadly missed. In view of these facts, this Church desires to express to Mrs. Parker the sense of our great loss and to pray to God to give to her His help in her sorrow and grief, and furthermore to pray to God to help raise up those, upon whom Mr. Parker's mantle will fall, to carry forward the work of this Church.

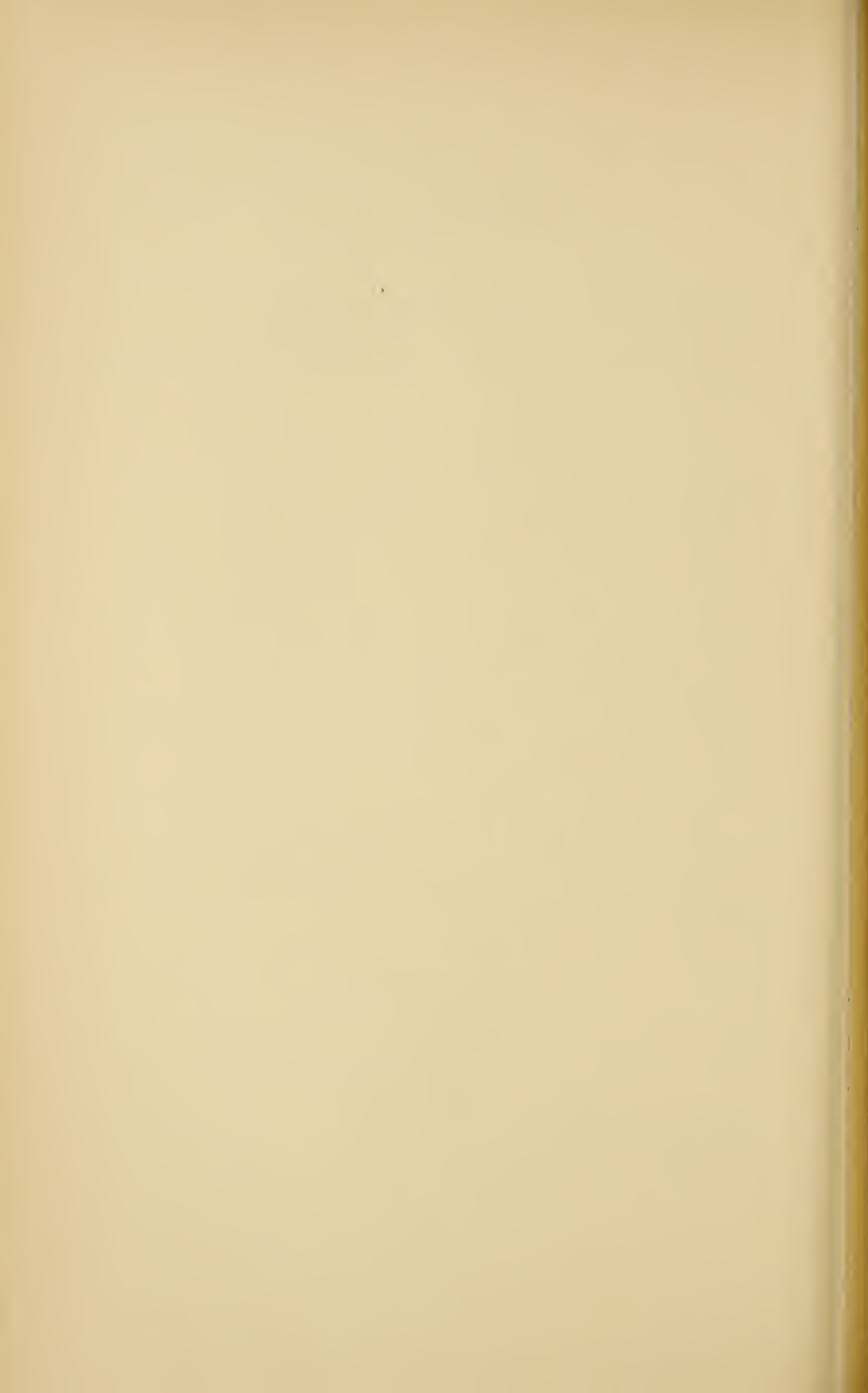
"FURTHERMORE, be it resolved that these resolutions be spread upon the permanent records of this Church, and a copy be sent to Mrs. Parker.

ANNIE S. RAY,

WILLIAM R. CHASE,

*Committee of the North  
Congregational Church.*

New Bedford, Mass.,  
December 16, 1931."





## PARKER

Mr. Parker was always interested in the work of any organization contributing to the civic betterment of New Bedford and especially so in the Young Men's Christian Association of the city. As clerk of the Board of Directors in 1869 and 1870, he was instrumental in shaping its early policies and in later years, although not a member of the official Board, he was instrumental in promoting the growth and development of the organization. In appreciation of his many years of service, officials of the Young Men's Christian Association adopted the following resolutions upon his death:

"WHEREAS in the death of William C. Parker this Association has lost a good friend and loyal supporter, one who more than sixty years ago came into official relations with the organization and retained an active interest in it during his life, —

"THEREFORE, be it resolved:

"That we express our deep appreciation of his fine character, his service to the community, his support of all worthy movements, and his un-failing interest in the Association."



## PARKER

At the annual meeting of the New Bedford Bar Association, held on April 11, 1932, a memorial to Mr. Parker, who had been President of the Association from April, 1915, to April, 1918, was adopted by rising vote of the members, inscribed on the record, and a copy sent to Mrs. Parker. The memorial prepared by Mr. Charles Mitchell commented on Mr. Parker's high standing at the Bar and in the community and gave a resumé of his life and career.

William Crowell Parker married, September 14, 1882, Abbie Gordon Tallman, daughter of Captain William Tallman, Jr., and Abbie Kent of New Bedford. Captain William Tallman, Jr., the son of William and Elizabeth (Howland) Tallmann, was born April 26, 1809, in New Bedford, where he died January 28, 1887. He engaged in whaling as a young man and eventually became master of the bark "*Lewis*" in which he made several successful trips to the Indian Ocean. He retired from the sea at the age of forty to engage in the hardware business in New Bedford, and at the time of the Civil War



## PARKER

volunteered for service. He was appointed acting master in the navy and served on the "*Passaic*" and "*Wyoming*."

At the close of the war Captain Tallman was appointed clerk of the Registry of Deeds in New Bedford, and in 1868 was elected assessor, which office he held continuously until ill health forced his retirement in 1885.

(Ibid.)








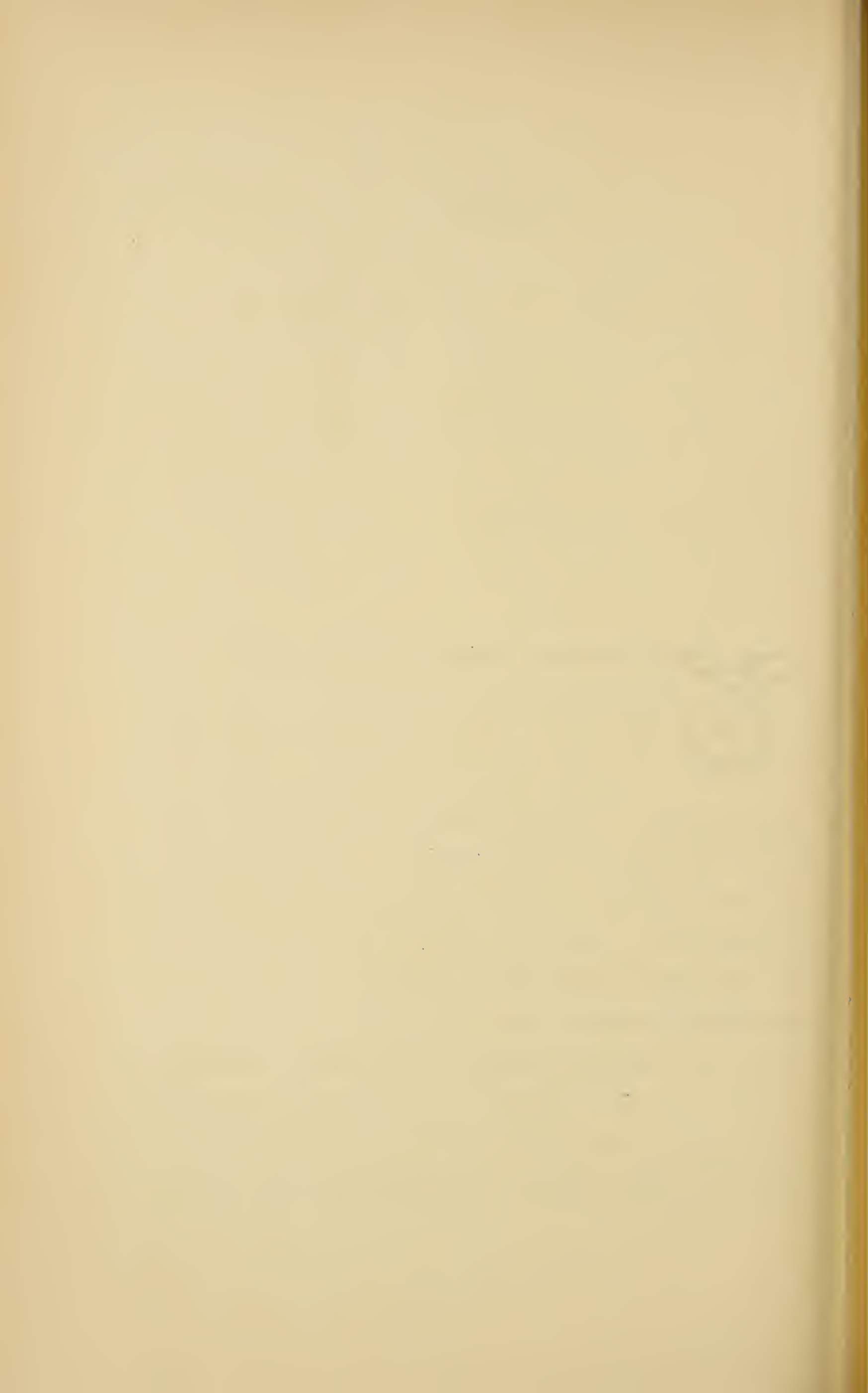
## PEIRCE

*Arms: Argent, a fesse humettée gules  
between three ravens proper.*

*Crest: A dove with an olive branch in its  
beak.*

*Motto: Dixit et fecit.*

HE surname Peirce is derived from the baptismal name Peter, Pierse or Pierre and was quite common in England after the Norman Conquest. Various forms of spelling such as Pieres, Pierse, Pearce, Pearse and Pierce are found in early English records and in the pronunciation the vowel sound appears to have been the same as in "pear" or "there." Of all the spellings in vogue during the Middle Ages, the two generally surviving are Pierce and Peirce, and in America the latter was the most popular before 1800. Proof of this is found in a collection of eighty-five facsimile autographs collected for the Thomas Pierce Genealogy in which fifty-five are spelled Peirce, twenty



## PEIRCE

Pierce and ten have the other less known forms of spelling.

Of the numerous Pierce, Pearse and Peirce families, the emigrant ancestors of the last named were three brothers, John, Captain William and Captain Michael. These men took a leading part in the early struggles of the colonists in New England and were especially active in the early history of Massachusetts.

("Peirce Genealogy," Frederick  
Clifton Peirce, Worcester, 1880)

CAPTAIN MICHAEL PEIRCE, emigrant ancestor, was the son of Rev. James Peirce of Exeter and Cambridge, England. He was born in England in 1615 and killed in 1676 near Central Falls, Rhode Island, during King Philip's War. He came to America about 1645 and located in Hingham, Massachusetts, and was a resident of that place at the time of his death.

He purchased land in the Conihassett in 1647 and his home was on the Cohasset road, one mile from the North Meeting-house. He was commissioned Captain by the Colony Court in 1669 and was in





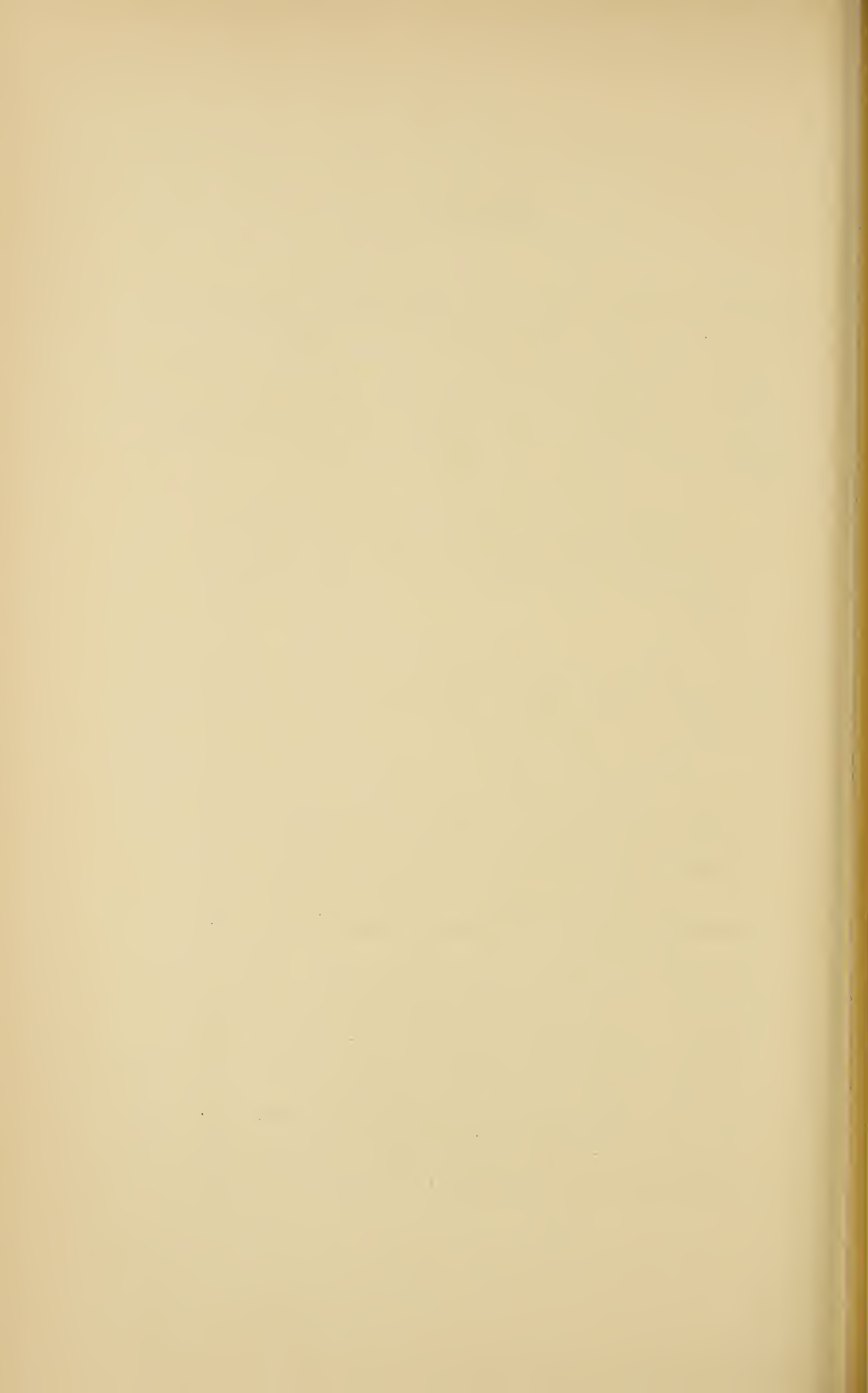
## PEIRCE

the Narragansett fight in December, 1675, from which he escaped with his life only to fall in a more terrible conflict the following March. In view of the manner in which he lost his life, the following preamble to his will is particularly interesting.

"I, Michael Peirce of Scituate, being now by the appointment of God going out to war against the Indians, do make this my last will and testament:

"First, I do commit myself and ways unto the Eternal God; nextly, concerning that estate which God has blessed me with, I thus dispose.

"First, I give unto my beloved wife, Annah Peirce, during her life, the westward end of my now dwelling house, in Scituate, aforesaid which I last built to dwell in. For my wife's yearly maintenance, my son, Benjamin Peirce, shall pay unto her twelve pounds a year and I give unto my son Benjamin aforesaid my now dwelling house and barn and all the land which I have in Scituate excepting that I bought of Benjamin Bates of Hingham, and that which I bought of William James of Scituate excepting the above said westerly end of my beloved said house, during my wife's life as above said. Unto my son, John Peirce, all my lands in Hingham and my



## PEIRCE

land in Scituate which I bought of William James of Scituate, paying out of it to my son Ephraim's two children, Eserikun Peirce and Ephraim Peirce, to each of them fifteen pounds at the age of twenty and one years; provided that neither my son Ephraim aforesaid, nor either of his after him shall molest my said son John of or upon the attempt of the three or four acres of meadow land in Hingham aforesaid.

"Also I give unto my aforesaid son Benjamin all my movable estate excepting that which I have disposed of to my wife, out of which said movable estate my said son Benjamin shall pay my son Ephraim Peirce five pounds; my daughter Elizabeth Peirce thirty pounds; my daughter Abigail Holbrook five pounds; my daughter Sarah Peirce, thirty pounds; my daughter Anna Peirce, fifty pounds; my daughter Mary Holbrook twenty pounds; my daughter Ruth Peirce, thirty pounds; my daughter Peirsis Peirce, fifty pounds.

"Also I give unto my grandchild, Elizabeth Holbrook five pounds at her day of marriage, or twenty-one years of age.

"Also I give to my grandchild Abigail Holbrook, five pounds at her day of marriage, or twenty-one years of age.





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"Also I make my wife above said my executrix and my son Benjamin Peirce above said my executor of my last will; my truly and well beloved friends, Cornett Robert Stetson and Mark Jennes and Charles Stockbridge overseers or witnesses of this my above said last will, in witness whereof I set my hand and seal this fifteenth day of January, 1675.

Michael Peirce."

Witnesses: Benjamin Woodworth,  
Charles Stockbridge.

Captain Michael Peirce married (first) Mary Eames, who died in Scituate December 31, 1662. He married (second), about 1663, Widow Annah James, who resided in Marshfield, Massachusetts, in 1650. She had a son Mark and a daughter Abigail who married Charles Stockbridge.

(Ibid.—New England Historical and Genealogical Register—Massachusetts Bay Colony Records—Colonial Wars Society Register—Plymouth Colony Record of Wills)

EPHRAIM PEIRCE, son of Captain Michael and Mary (Eames) Peirce, was born about 1647 and died in Warwick, Rhode Island, September 14, 1719. He removed from Scituate to Weymouth and from





## PEIRCE

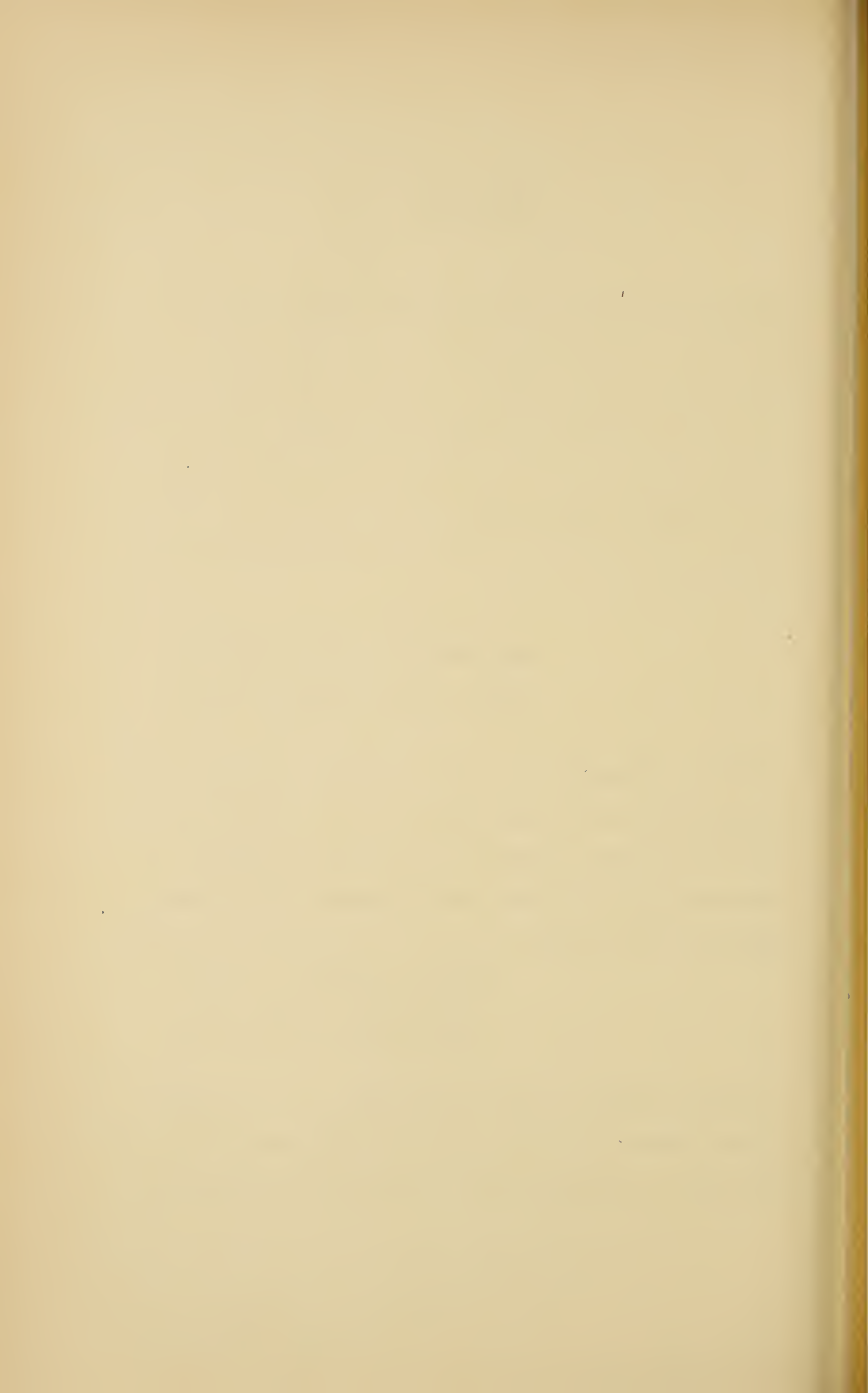
there to Warwick, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was made freeman of the colony of Providence, May 3, 1681. His will, dated July 18, 1718, was proved in Warwick, September 23, 1719. He married, about 1670, Hannah Holbrook, daughter of Captain John and Elizabeth (Stream) Holbrook. She was born in Weymouth about 1648 and died in Warwick in 1719.

("Peirce Genealogy," Frederick Clifton Peirce, Worcester, 1880—Swansea Vital Records, 1702-1800—Weymouth Vital Records to 1850—"Holbrook Manuscript," Caleff and Carter, 1935)

EPHRAIM PEIRCE, JR., son of Ephraim and Hannah (Holbrook) Peirce, was born in 1674. The date of his death is not recorded. He was a resident of Rehoboth and Swansea, Massachusetts. He married, April 16, 1697, Mary Low of Swansey or Swansea.

("Peirce Genealogy," Frederick Clifton Peirce, Worcester, 1880—Swansea Vital Records, 1702-1800—Rehoboth Vital Records)

DAVID PEIRCE, son of Ephraim, Jr., and Mary (Low) Peirce, was born July 26, 1701, and died in Swansea in January, 1767. He resided in Swansea,



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where his will was proved January 26, 1767, and witnessed by Cobb Arnold, Brooks Mason and Russell Mason. In it are mentioned two negro slaves, "Cato" and "Tillis."

David Peirce married, November 26, 1719, Mary Wood. She died in August, 1768.

(Ibid.)

JONATHAN PEIRCE, son of David and Mary (Wood) Peirce, was born in Swansea, April 2, 1725, and died in Somerset, Massachusetts, in 1820. He was a farmer and married, April 11, 1745, Susannah Moott.

("Peirce Genealogy," Frederick Clifton Peirce, Worcester, 1880 — Swansea Vital Records, 1702-1800 — Manuscript, New England Historic and Genealogical Society)

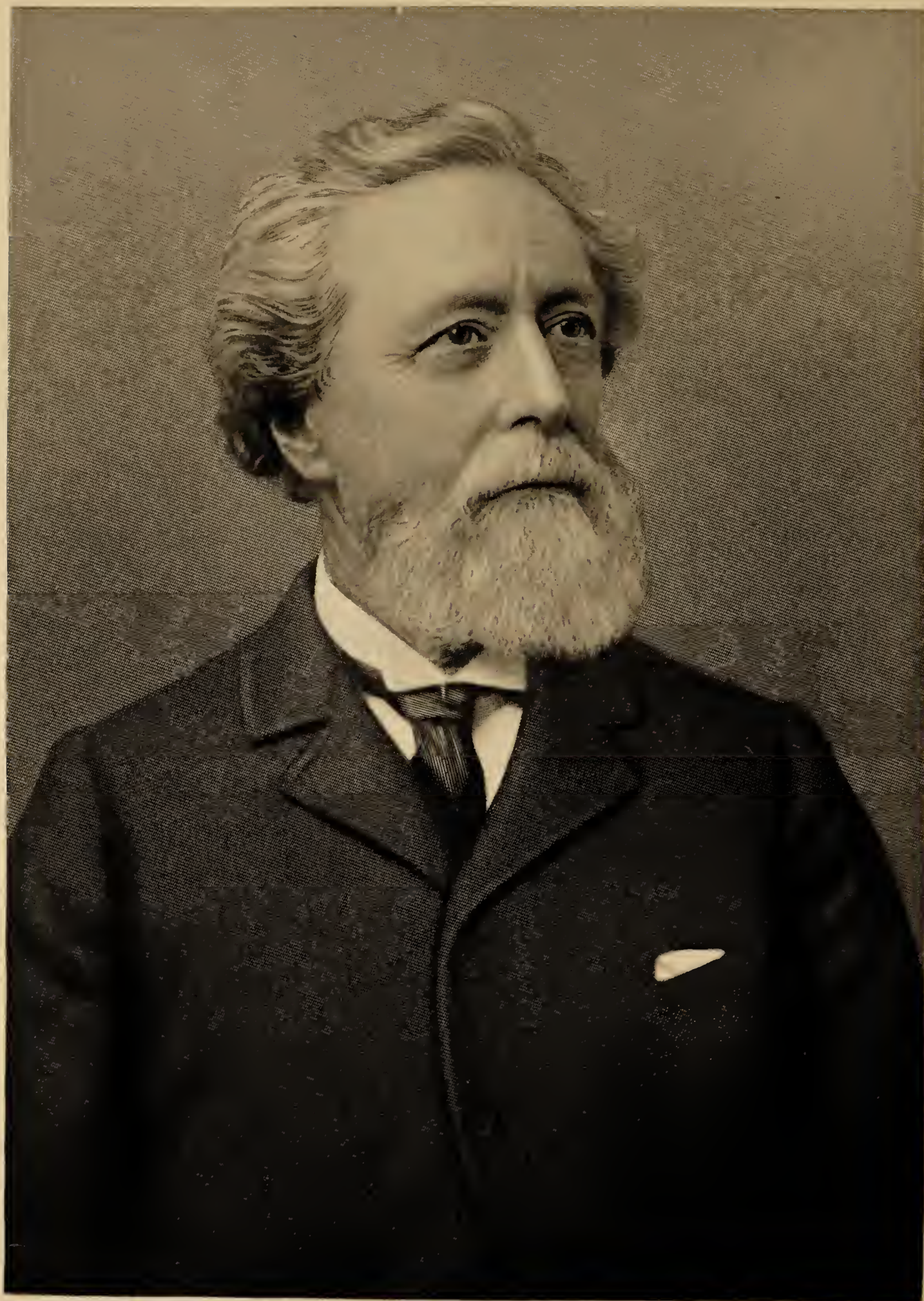
JOHN PEIRCE, son of Jonathan and Susannah (Moott) Peirce, was born in Somerset in 1768 and died in Fall River in 1855. He resided in Somerset and was active in civic affairs.

He married in 1792, Lydia Chase, daughter of Asa and Deborah (Baker) Chase of Somerset. She









Charl. Perce



## PEIRCE

was born February 4, 1773, and died in 1827.

("Peirce Genealogy," Frederick Clifton Peirce, Worcester, 1880—"Genealogy of the Descendants of Joseph Chase"—Massachusetts State Vital Records)

ASA PEIRCE, son of John and Lydia (Chase) Peirce, was born in Somerset, June 6, 1795, and died in New Bedford, July 8, 1872. He came to New Bedford as a young man and learned the coopers trade, in which he became proficient and eventually established himself in business. He made a comfortable estate during the early days when the whaling industry flourished in New Bedford and enjoyed an enviable reputation for good citizenship and upright business dealings.

He married, November 22, 1820, Lydia Chase, daughter of Francis and Anna (Weaver) Chase. She was born July 23, 1795, in New Bedford, where she died February 20, 1864.

(Ibid.)

CHARLES HENRY PEIRCE, son of Asa and Lydia (Chase) Peirce, was born October 23, 1835, in New Bedford, where he died March 3, 1904. He was



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educated in the public schools of New Bedford and his first employment was as clerk in Charles Taber's book store on Union Street. By strict attention to his duties and interest in his work, he soon gained the confidence of his employer, who noted in him a marked ability for figures. This, together with his dependability and other desirable qualities led to his being recommended for a position as clerk in the New Bedford Institution for Savings, and there began a career in which he was destined to become more closely identified with the banking interests of the city than any other man of his day and generation.

On January 15, 1856, he became assistant to the treasurer of the New Bedford Institution for Savings, and that he was the right man for this position was immediately apparent to his superior officers. He devoted his whole time and energy to the affairs of the institution, showing from the first, splendid financial judgment which, coupled with an exceptionally pleasing personality won for him great popularity with the bank's clientele, and he was soon





## PEIRCE

regarded as one of the institution's most valuable assets.

On August 3, 1870, he was promoted to the office of treasurer and he continued to hold this position of responsibility and trust until his death. The New Bedford Institution for Savings gradually assumed a leading place among the Savings Banks and there is no doubt that Mr. Peirce's wide knowledge and firm grasp of financial matters were largely responsible for establishing the bank's sound and strong reputation.

Mr. Peirce meant much more than an able and efficient officer to the bank's customers, with whom he daily came in contact and his services to them were by no means restricted by the scope of his duties as treasurer. He combined, in a rare degree, the judgment required of a man in his position with unfailing tact, kindness and genuine interest in the financial affairs of even the smallest depositors, and his advice on matters outside the province of the bank was constantly sought and never refused. In this connection, the "New Bedford Evening Standard" in its issue of March 3, 1904, stated:



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"He was the confidential adviser of widows and orphans whose deposits, perhaps, were small, but in whose affairs Mr. Peirce always took an interest and whom he was ever ready to advise. It was for this courtesy that he will be most widely remembered by the army of depositors who did their banking at the institution."

Mr. Peirce served as secretary and treasurer of several non-commercial institutions and associations, having funds to guard and invest, such as the Swain Free School and many others, but aside from these he had few business interests outside of the bank. His sphere of usefulness lay rather in quiet devotion to everyday duties which, nevertheless, was an important factor in the upbuilding and welfare of the community where he, for so many years, was an honored and respected figure.

Though Mr. Peirce never held public office, he took a keen interest in the affairs of New Bedford, and could always be counted on to support a worthwhile project with his time and means. He was a member of the Unitarian Church and a liberal contributor to its charities and other charitable organizations.





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The following is quoted from an article by Henry H. Crapo on Banks of Old Dartmouth, published in "Old Dartmouth Historical Sketches" by Old Dartmouth Historical Society in 1917.

"In the 92 years of the bank's existence there have been but seven treasurers. Abraham Shearman served 6 months, William C. Taber, nine years, George W. Baker, seven and one-half years, Reuben Nye, two years. Of the remaining seventy-three years, William C. Coffin served twenty-four and one-half years, Charles H. Peirce, thirty-six and George H. Batchelder, twelve and one-half.

"For more than half the bank's existence, Charles H. Peirce was in the service of the bank and for more than one-third of its existence, was the person most intimately connected with the institution and the person to whom the public looked as its executive head. There are many of us here who recall his charming personality; his buoyancy of spirit; his gentleness of manner, and his splendid rectitude. In a remarkable degree he epitomized the ideal of the social service which the New Bedford Institution for Savings stands for."

The death of Mr. Peirce was a great loss to the New



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Bedford Institution for Savings and to the entire community. At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held April 1, 1904, Honorable William W. Crapo, then president of the bank and an intimate friend of Mr. Peirce, alluded in a feeling manner to the death of the late Treasurer of the Institution and stated that he thought it proper, some testimonial to his worth and usefulness should be placed upon the records. He then offered the following resolution, which he had prepared before the meeting and which, on motion of William C. Taber was unanimously adopted:

“It is with a keen sense of the loss which has fallen upon this Institution we record the death of its Treasurer, Charles H. Peirce, which occurred on the 3d of March, 1904. Mr. Peirce entered the service of the Bank in January, 1856, and in August, 1870, became its Treasurer. During a period of over forty-eight years he was actively engaged in the work of this Institution.

“He was a model bank officer. In disposition he was kindly, courteous and helpful. In method he was accurate, thorough and prompt. The prosperity of this Bank in large measure has been due to his faithful and conscientious work, his





## PEIRCE

intelligent devotion to its interests, his zeal for its welfare and his constant efforts on its behalf. Since he entered the employment of the Bank the number of depositors has increased from six thousand three hundred and fifty-nine (6359) to twenty-eight thousand one hundred and forty-four (28,144) and the deposits from \$1,528,013 to \$15,013,436. In these figures is seen the steady growth of the Institution during his administration of its affairs. He brought to the performance of his office a good knowledge of finance, a clear judgment, a large sense of honorable dealing and a high order of executive talent. He was a man of charming personality, modest and unpretentious but influential and strong. His heart was right, his impulses were generous, his life was pure. He was gentle in manner, beloved by associates and affectionate in his home. We mourn the loss of an executive and a high-minded citizen."

Charles Henry Peirce married, June 13, 1861, Charlotte Hinckley Smith, daughter of Charles Rand and Harriet (Davis) Smith. She was born on a whaling ship in the Pacific Ocean, November 24, 1839, and died in New Bedford, March 11, 1921. Her parents returned to New Bedford when she was





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six months old and immediately removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where her father established himself in business. Her mother died while she was young and she was brought up by an aunt, Serena (Davis) Tappen, wife of George Tappen of New Bedford.

Children, all born in New Bedford:

- (1) William Tappen, born March 16, 1862, died in South Dakota, October 21, 1920. Unmarried.
- (2) Arthur, born May 31, 1863, died August 5, 1863.
- (3) Harriet Davis, born March 17, 1866, died in Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts, October 16, 1934; married, September 25, 1888, Benjamin Harris Anthony, son of Benjamin and Eliza Le Dieu (Coggeshall) Anthony of New Bedford, where he was born August 1, 1863, and died October 15, 1932. Mr. Anthony was for many years publisher of the "New Bedford Evening Standard and Morning Mercury."

Children, all born in New Bedford:

- (1) Edmund, born September 28, 1889; married, October 20, 1920, Anna Wideberg, born June 4, 1893, daughter of Carl Eric and Fanny Elizabeth (Lafond) Wideberg of Stockholm, Sweden.



## PEIRCE

Children, all born in New Bedford:

- (i) Anne Peirce, born November 15, 1922.
  - (ii) Elizabeth Harriet, born October 17, 1923.
  - (iii) Ruth Soper, born April 11, 1928.
- (II) Margaret, born February 18, 1891; married, September 8, 1916, Edward Drake, born September 8, 1888, died June 9, 1933, son of Albert Bailey and Elizabeth Minnie (McAfee) Drake.

Children, all born in New Bedford:

- (i) Edward, born August 11, 1918.
  - (ii) Albert Bailey, born March 25, 1921.
  - (iii) Charles Peirce, born July 16, 1922.
  - (iv) Charlotte Peirce, born August 27, 1923.
- (III) Catharine Chandler, born September 20, 1896; married, November 20, 1917, Abbott Metcalf Smith, son of Abbott Pliney and Sarah (Metcalf) Smith of New Bedford. He was born in Kansas City, Missouri, November 11, 1890.





## PEIRCE

Children, all born in New Bedford:

- (i) Abbott Metcalf, Jr., born August 4, 1918.
  - (ii) Benjamin Anthony, born May 20, 1920.
  - (iii) Samuel Appleton, born October 1, 1925.
  - (iv) Henry Lawrence, born July 12, 1927.
- (4) Margaret Serena, born August 14, 1867. Residence, Boston, Massachusetts.
- (5) Charlotte, born November 24, 1872. Residence Boston, Massachusetts.

(Ibid.—“History of New Bedford,”  
Zephaniah Pease, 1918—Family data)






## RUSSELL

*Arms: Argent, a lion rampant gules on a chief sable three escallops of the first.*

*Crest: A demi-lion rampant gules.*

*Motto: Che, Sara, Sara.*

(Matthew's "American Armoury and Blue Book.")

HE surname Russell, also spelled Rosel, Rousel, and Rusel, is derived from the Norman Rozel, *roz* meaning castle and *el* meaning water, therefore, literally a castle in the water or a castle with a moat. During the eleventh century the castle Le Rozel in lower Normandy came into the possession of Hugh Bertrand, who took its name and called himself Hugh Rozel.

Hugh Bertrand was the son of William Bertrand, Baron of Brigueback, who with his sons, Hugh, Roger, Theobald and Richard, accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy on his first invasion of England and received large grants of the public domain. Hugh Bertrand, or Rozel, of the castle Le



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Rozel, was the founder of the English family of Russell.

The tradition in the New England families of Russell is that their progenitor was a member of the English family in the line of the house of Bedford. Robert Greville, second Lord Brooke, who with Colonel Fenwick and Lord Say founded Saybrook, Connecticut, married, in 1628, Catharine Russell, daughter of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford. The fact that the armorial bearings of the Russell family in New England are identical with those of the Earl of Bedford except for the crest tends to corroborate this tradition.

("An Account of Some of the Descendants of John Russell of Ipswich, England, Who Came To Boston October 3, 1635," Edwin Stanley Wells, Hartford, Connecticut, 1910. — "The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut," Henry R. Stiles, New York, 1904.)

JOHN RUSSELL, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, and son of William and Anne Russell, was born in Ipswich, England, in April, 1597, and died in Hadley, Massachusetts, May 8,





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1680. He arrived in Boston in the ship "*Defense*" accompanied by his sons, Philip and John, on October 3, 1635. He was a glazier, an occupation highly thought of and involving great skill in the days of diamond glass. His wife had undoubtedly died in England as no mention is made of her at that time, or in later records.

John Russell proceeded at once to Cambridge where he settled and was made a freeman March 3, 1636. He appears to have taken a leading part in the affairs of the community soon after his arrival, as in 1638 he was appointed surveyor of arms. He served as selectman in 1642 and 1643, as clerk of writs in 1645 and as constable in 1648.

In 1649 his son, John, who had studied for the ministry was appointed pastor of the church of Wethersfield and moved to that settlement. John Russell, with his son, Philip, also moved to Wethersfield, where he was made a freeman May 17, 1655. Little is known of his stay here, where presumably he followed his trade of glass making and lived in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Henry Smith, first pastor of the church.



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John Russell remained in Wethersfield until about 1660, when he moved to Hadley, Massachusetts, where he was made freeman March 26, 1661. His prestige as an official of Cambridge had preceded him and he was at once chosen for responsible offices in the new settlement. On May 22, 1661, the General Court of Massachusetts appointed him "Clark of ye Writtes" for Hadley and he received allotments of land, the value of which is placed in the list of distributions at 150 pounds. He was a juryman of the "County Cote" at Northampton in 1662 and 1665. He was chosen Clerk of the Train Band at Hadley, March 31, 1663, and took the oath on the same day. His will, entered in the Probate Records of Hampshire County and dated April 7, 1680, disposed of real and personal property to the amount of 252 pounds and four shillings, a considerable sum for that day. His sons were the executors.

The name of John Russell's first wife is unknown. He married (second), about 1650, Dorothy Smith, widow of Rev. Henry Smith of Wethersfield. She died in Hadley in 1694.





## RUSSELL

### Children of the first marriage:

- (1) Rev. John was born in England in 1626 and died in Hadley, December 10, 1692. He was educated for the ministry and graduated from Harvard College in 1645. He became the second pastor of the church in Wethersfield in 1649, succeeding the Rev. Henry Smith, and was known as a fearless and forceful preacher. Dissension arose in 1659 and culminated in the emigration of a large number of his followers to Hadley, then Norwottuck. Rev. John Russell became the first pastor of the church in Hadley and served there until his death. He married (first), June 28, 1649, Mary Talcott, daughter of John and Dorothy (Mott) Talcott of Hartford. He married (second), in 1652, Rebecca Newbury, daughter of Thomas Newbury of Windsor. She died November 21, 1688, in Hadley. He married (third), October 15, 1692, Phebe Gregson, daughter of Thomas Gregson of New Haven and widow of Rev. John Whiting of Hartford. She died September 19, 1730.

- (2) Philip, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

PHILIP RUSSELL, son of John Russell, was born in England in 1628 and died in Hatfield, Massachu-



## RUSSELL

setts, May 19, 1693. He was only seven years old when he arrived in Boston with his father and elder brother, John, and grew up in Cambridge, where he learned the glazier's trade in his father's shop. In 1649, when his brother was appointed pastor of the church in Wethersfield, he also moved to that town, where he appears to have lived with his father, who gave him forty-eight acres of land in Naubuc, now a part of the town of Glastonbury. It is on record that he deeded this land back to his father, May 13, 1669.

Philip Russell remained in Wethersfield several years after his father and brother moved to Hadley, but eventually followed them to Massachusetts and settled in Hatfield, where he became prominent in the community and held nearly all the town offices. He was chosen rate-maker on January 17, 1677, and selectman the following year. He held this office again in 1686. He was constable in 1683 and at "a Countie Corte holden at Northampton on ye last Tuesday in March, 1690" was appointed "Clarke of ye Writtes" for Hatfield. He was active in the church and in June, 1679, was one of the committee





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selected "to go and acquaint Mr. Wise what the town would do on condition he would settle in the work of the ministry."

His will, dated April 18, 1693, is on file at the Probate Court at Northampton. The inventory of his estate which was taken June 15, 1693, by Deacon Church, Deacon Coleman and Samuel Partrigg amounted to 259 pounds, six shillings, one pence and much real estate in Hatfield.

Philip Russell married (first), February 4, 1664, Joanna Smith, daughter of Rev. Henry and Dorothy Smith of Wethersfield. She was born December 25, 1641, and died December 28, 1664. He married (second), January 10, 1666, Elizabeth Terry, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Terry of Windsor and Hadley, Massachusetts. She was slain by the Indians in Hatfield, September 19, 1677. He married (third), December 25, 1679, Mary Church, daughter of Deacon Edward and Mary Church of Norwalk, Connecticut, and Hatfield, Massachusetts. She died in Sunderland, Massachusetts, May 1, 1743.





## RUSSELL

### Child of the first marriage:

- (1) Joanna, born October 31, 1664, died December 28, 1664.

### Children of the second marriage:

- (2) Sergeant John, born January 2, 1667, in Wethersfield, where he died January 16, 1746. He married (first), April 9, 1691, Martha Graves, daughter of Nathaniel Graves of Wethersfield. She died July 15, 1740. He married (second) Susanna Nichols.
- (3) Samuel, born in 1669, slain by the Indians in 1677.
- (4) Philip, born January 24, 1671, died young.
- (5) Stephen, born October 12, 1674, slain by Indians September 19, 1677.

### Children of the third marriage:

- (6) Samuel, born in Hatfield, December 30, 1680; removed to New York, where he is of record in 1720.
- (7) Thomas, born in Hatfield, February 12, 1683, slain by Indians at Deerfield, July 11, 1704, "being then a soldier at Deerfield he was sent out into ye woods with others as a scout, but he rambling from his company was killed by ye Indians."



## RUSSELL

- (8) Mary, born February 10, 1685, died young.
- (9) Mary, born in Hatfield, May 21, 1686, died in Sunderland, January 23, 1738; married, February 16, 1710, Joseph Root, son of Joseph and Hannah Root. He was one of the first settlers and the first schoolteacher of Sunderland.
- (10) Philip, born January 21, 1688; probably the Philip Russell of Harwich, Massachusetts, who married, January 20, 1716, Hannah Paine and who died in Harwich in 1723.
- (11) Daniel, of whom further.

(Ibid. — "A History of Hatfield, Massachusetts," Daniel White Wells and Reuben Field Wells, Springfield, Massachusetts, 1910.)

DANIEL RUSSELL, son of Philip and Mary (Church) Russell, was born in Hatfield, October 8, 1691, and died in Sunderland, Massachusetts, June 28, 1737. He was one of the first settlers of Sunderland and one of fifty-seven men who drew lots in the town on February 9, 1730. Each original right consisted of twenty acres. Daniel Russell also owned land in Hatfield and served as fence viewer in Sunderland.





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Daniel Russell married, November 18, 1713, Jerusha Dickinson, daughter of John and Sarah Dickinson of Hatfield, where she was born March 20, 1693. She married (second) Simon Cooley of Hatfield.

### Children:

- (1) Jonathan, of whom further.
- (2) Mary, born in Hatfield, November 1, 1716, where she died November 18, 1721.
- (3) Daniel, born April 12, 1719, died November 25, 1726.
- (4) Jerusha, born in Hatfield, in 1721; married Ebenezer Clark of Northampton.
- (5) Sarah, born July 7, 1723, in Sunderland, where she died March 23, 1728.
- (6) Mary, born in Sunderland, August 18, 1725; married, October 13, 1743, David Ballard.
- (7) Philip, born August 2, 1728, in Sunderland, where he died July 11, 1743.
- (8) Sarah, born in Sunderland, December 11, 1730, died January 20, 1772; married Jedediah Clark.
- (9) Martha, born March 30, 1734, in Sunderland, where she died July 11, 1743.

(Ibid. — "History of the Town of Sunderland, Mass.," John Montague Smith, Greenfield, Mass., 1899.)



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JONATHAN RUSSELL, son of Daniel and Jerusha (Dickinson) Russell, was born August 2, 1714, in Sunderland, where he died April 8, 1777. He was a farmer and lived on the land granted to his father in 1730.

He married, November 10, 1743, Mary Smith, daughter of Nathaniel Smith of Sunderland. She died February 28, 1816.

Children, all born in Sunderland:

- (1) Daniel, born September 10, 1744, died September 30, 1828; married, February 16, 1771, Lucy Clark, daughter of Jedediah Clark, and they lived in Hadley.
- (2) Jonathan, born April 28, 1746, died in Deerfield, February 17, 1829; married, December 10, 1767, Anna Ashley, daughter of Rev. Joseph Ashley. Removed to Deerfield, where he was taxed in 1778.
- (3) Martha, born July 21, 1748; married, June 18, 1771, Abner Cooley, Jr.
- (4) Mary, born April 1, 1750; married, November 1, 1770, Gideon Ashley.
- (5) Philip, of whom further.
- (6) Israel, baptized June 9, 1754, died in Sunder-



## RUSSELL

land, August 14, 1837. He built the house in the Meadows which was occupied by seven generations of the family; married (first), July 16, 1775, Eunice Montague, daughter of Captain Caleb Montague. She died November 24, 1786. He married (second), August 20, 1788, Phoebe Smith, of Belchertown. He married (third), June 3, 1819, Lucy Lyman, daughter of Seth and Eunice (Graves) Lyman of Northfield, who died in Sunderland, December 26, 1852.

- (7) Samuel, born October 17, 1756; married, May 19, 1783, Esther Harvey, daughter of Daniel and Anna Harvey. He served for several months in the Revolution.
- (8) John, born April 7, 1759, died in Hadley, May 13, 1836; married, September 26, 1785, Miriam Graves, daughter of Daniel Graves; lived in the north part of Hadley.
- (9) Spencer, born November 21, 1761; married, December 14, 1786, Ruth Cooley, daughter of Simon Cooley. They moved to the West and are said to have been slain by Indians.
- (10) Persis, born March 3, 1765; married, June 8, 1786, William Montague.

(Ibid.)





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PHILIP RUSSELL, son of Jonathan and Mary (Smith) Russell, was born March 18, 1752, in Sunderland, where he died April 11, 1821. He was a farmer and resided in Sunderland all his life, living first on Lot 19, East side, next to that of his father and afterwards in the Meadows, near his brother, Israel. He served for a few months as a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

He married, about 1780, Miriam Hubbard, daughter of David and Miriam (Cooley) Hubbard. She was baptized December 28, 1760, in Sunderland, where she died September 23, 1833.

### Children:

- (1) Achsah, born in Sunderland, where he died; married Abigail Camp.
- (2) Moses, born in Sunderland; removed to Hartford, where he died.
- (3) Justin, of whom further.
- (4) Alvan, born in February, 1789, in Sunderland, where he died in 1857.
- (5) Orra, removed to State of New York.
- (6) Neri, baptized in September, 1799; removed to Whitingham, Vermont.



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- (7) Hiram, removed to Ohio.
- (8) Alma, born June 4, 1807, in Sunderland, where she died April 8, 1866.

(Ibid.)

JUSTIN RUSSELL, son of Philip and Miriam (Hubbard) Russell, was born March 28, 1787, in Sunderland, where he died January 9, 1860. He was one of the prosperous farmers in that section and lived on the Russell homestead in the Meadows. During the last years of his life, he and his wife lived in the village of Sunderland with their son, William Wiley Russell.

Justin Russell married, in 1809, Sarah Wiley, daughter of Ebenezer and Catherine (Dunn) Wiley of Sunderland, where she died May 5, 1874.

### Children:

- (1) William Wiley, of whom further.
- (2) Joseph Warren, born in Sunderland, March 17, 1811.
- (3) Rufus, born December 12, 1815.
- (4) Mary Smith, born in Sunderland, June 20,





## RUSSELL

1817; married, March 17, 1842, Lysander Nelson Brownell of Colrain, born in Williston, Vermont, January 20, 1817.

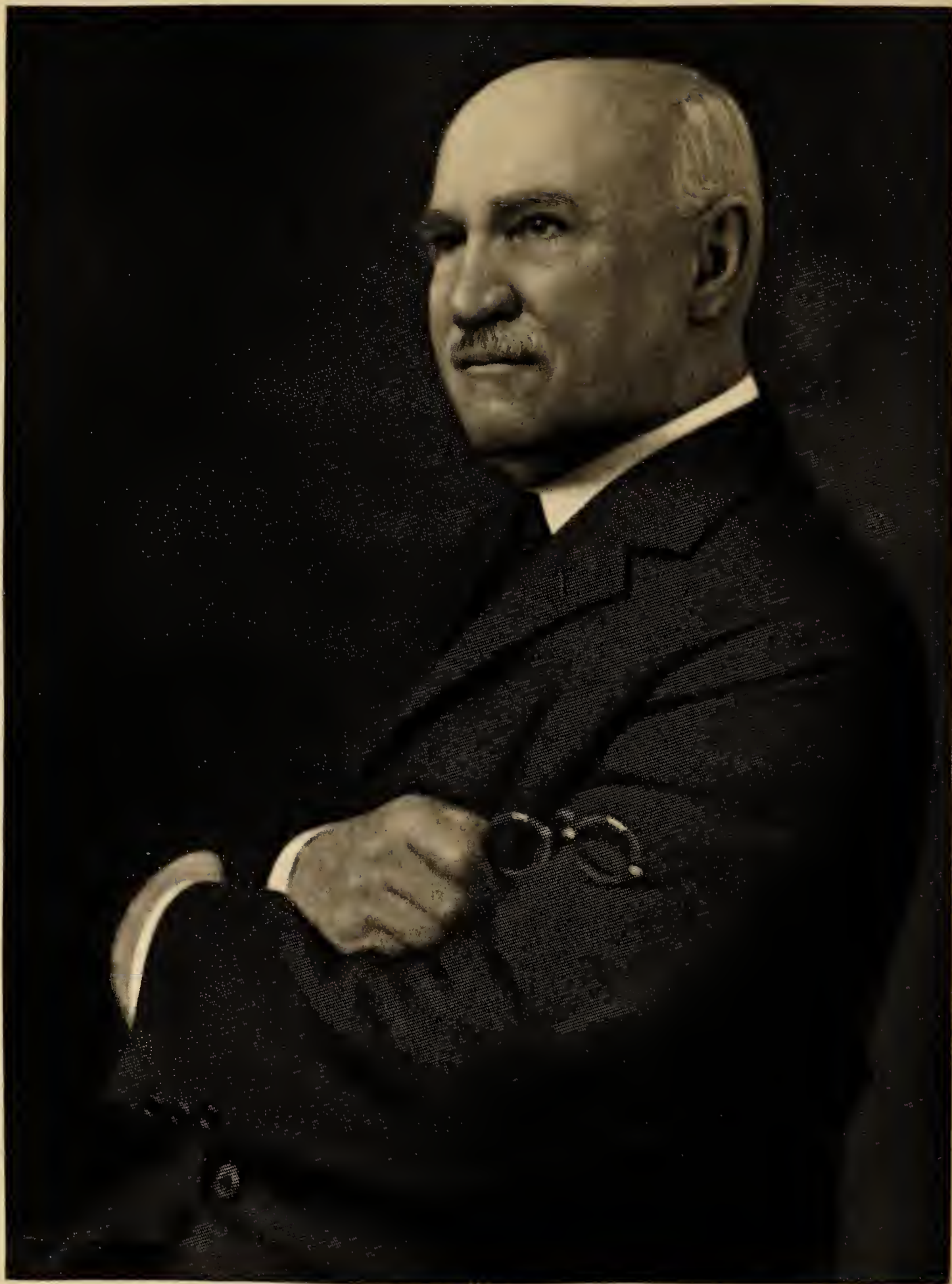
- (5) Sarah Wiley, born September 6, 1819, died in Pittsfield, January 5, 1891; married, October 2, 1838, Samuel N. Hall, son of Captain Asa and Martha Hall of Windsor.
- (6) Ebenezer, born March 3, 1822.
- (7) Thomas Edmonds, born September 11, 1825, died August 29, 1827.
- (8) Thomas Edmonds, born February 6, 1828, died May 21, 1828.
- (9) John Wiley, born in Sunderland, July 9, 1830.
- (10) Catherine Elizabeth, born January 11, 1833; married, November 29, 1855, Wallace R. Warner.

(Ibid.)

WILLIAM WILEY RUSSELL, son of Justin and Sarah (Wiley) Russell, was born December 26, 1809, in Sunderland, and died at the home of his son, William D. Russell, in Turners Falls, Massachusetts, November 18, 1891. He was a successful farmer and prominent in town affairs. He served as Representa-







Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn.

A. H. Russell.



## RUSSELL

tive in the State Legislature in 1859 and again in 1881.

William Wiley Russell married, June 12, 1833, Lucretia Hubbard Delano, daughter of William and Lucretia (Hubbard) Delano of Sunderland. (*See Delano Line.*)

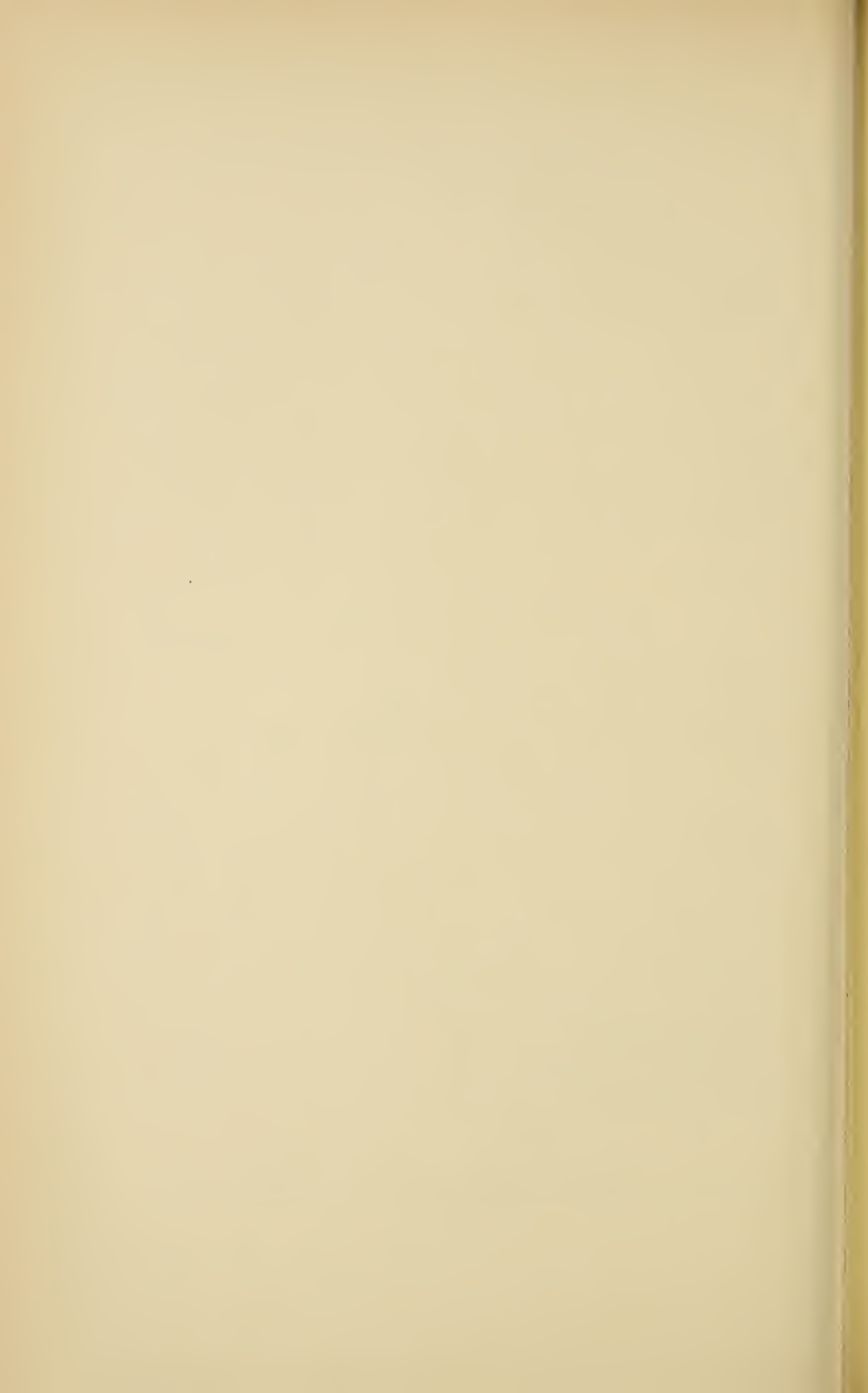
### Children:

- (1) Edward William, born July 2, 1834.
- (2) Daughter, born August 13, 1837, and died August 14, 1837.
- (3) Daughter, born in 1840, died young.
- (4) Edgar Francis, born November 25, 1850.
- (5) William Delano, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

WILLIAM DELANO RUSSELL, son of William Wiley and Lucretia (Delano) Russell, was born in Sunderland, Massachusetts, December 28, 1851, and died in Greenfield, Massachusetts, January 4, 1937. He received his preliminary education in the schools of his native town and entered the Massachusetts State College at Amherst from which he graduated as a





## RUSSELL

member of the class of 1871. After graduation he returned to the college for a post-graduate course in chemistry, a subject in which he was particularly interested and in which he showed marked ability. He studied under Dr. Goessman, one of the foremost authorities of the day, and the training and knowledge thus obtained was to be of incalculable value to Mr. Russell in later years.

In 1872 at the age of twenty-two Mr. Russell entered the employ of the Montague Paper Company of Turners Falls, Massachusetts, as a chemist. This company was one of the first in the United States to engage in the manufacture of ground wood pulp and offered an exceptional opportunity for a young man to learn the paper business in all its branches. While Mr. Russell's official title was that of chemist, he also worked in the office and as a shipping clerk during the first few years of his connection with the company, but his ability was soon recognized and rewarded with steady promotions. He was made manager of the factory in 1880 and first vice-president, treasurer and general manager in 1885.



## RUSSELL

His duties in these positions involved large responsibilities because in those days the company was having great difficulty in marketing its product made from ground wood pulp and proving its superiority over the expensive, slow-drying and hard-surfaced paper on which all newspapers were printed. Under Mr. Russell's capable management, Montague paper was shipped on trial in carload lots to newspapers throughout the country. This method soon convinced the publishers of its rapid drying quality and it eventually became the only paper used for news print.

During the years when this new wood pulp product was being introduced and orders came in slowly, Mr. Russell devoted his attention to the manufacturing of other articles, among them a low-grade writing paper, which could be sold at a price hitherto unheard of, as well as certain types of book paper. His success in these ventures not only kept the concern going, but put it on such a firm financial footing that by the time the merit of the wood pulp paper, for news print, was established, it had become one of the leading units in the paper industry of the country.





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In achieving this result the business genius of William Delano Russell was everywhere manifest and he is closely identified with the first twenty-five years of the company's progress.

In the time of the depression of 1893-1897, when keen competition between paper companies throughout the United States threatened to ruin the smaller units, negotiations for a merger of twenty-one companies to be known as the International Paper Company were begun. In these negotiations, which lasted four years, Mr. Russell played an important part and gave further evidence of the business acumen and sound judgment which had placed him among the foremost men in the paper industry in the United States. He was appointed treasurer and, as a committee of one, the gigantic task of adjusting the accounts relating to the personal property of each of the twenty-one companies was assigned to him. The merger was effected in 1898 and the success of the International Paper Company, too well known to need elaboration here, is in a large measure due to Mr. Russell's extraordinary foresight and great



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executive ability. To quote his own words, "We put into the merger only value received."

During the first years of his connection with the International Paper Company, Mr. Russell resided in New York, but returned to Turners Falls during the summer. He became chief auditor of the company and, as such, had to meet one of the most difficult problems with which the new corporation was confronted, that of cost accounting. He had considerable experience in accounting while manager of the Montague Paper Company and in time worked out a most efficient system, similar to those used by the Standard Oil Company and the Union Pacific Railway Company, the two outstanding examples of merged corporations of the day. He took great interest and pride in this work and the problems of cost accounting were an absorbing study and hobby with him during the rest of his life.

After a few years, Mr. Russell resigned his position as auditor of the International Paper Company to become a partner in the firm of Bulkeley-Dunton Company, wholesale paper dealers. He remained with





## RUSSELL

this concern ten years and in 1911 returned to the International Paper Company as vice-president, which office he held until his retirement in 1922. That year marked the fiftieth anniversary of his active connection with the paper industry as an employee, manufacturer and executive, a half century during which he made one of the most successful and outstanding careers of his time.

Though retired, Mr. Russell did not sever all his business connections, but continued to serve as director of the Keith Paper Company, the Ryegate Paper Company, the St. Croix Paper Company and the Champion International Company. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Crocker National Bank of Turners Falls, as well as several other large financial organizations in New York.

Mr. Russell traveled extensively in this country and abroad. He made several trips to Germany, Sweden, Norway and Finland during the time in which he was connected with the International Paper Company for the purpose of studying methods and equipment in the mills of those countries, and,





## RUSSELL

after his retirement, revisited these and many other places, accompanied by his family. Mr. Russell was an exceptionally well-informed man, and a student and reader of history and biography. He took great pleasure in visiting historical places and homes of famous persons with whom his reading had made him acquainted. Mr. Russell maintained his residence in New York and a summer home in Turners Falls and later in Greenfield.

He was a charter member of the Mechanics Lodge F. & A. M. in Turners Falls and its oldest living past master. He was also one of the founders and charter members of the Peskeompskut Club, the earliest business men's organization in the town. In Greenfield he was a member of the Greenfield Club and in New York of the Lotus and City Mid-day Clubs.

Mr. Russell took great pride in the development of the Massachusetts State College, and its noteworthy achievements afforded him much pleasure and satisfaction throughout his life. He was at all times ready to aid any project undertaken by the Associated Alumni, and could be relied upon to



## RUSSELL

support it generously with his time and means. As a member of the Class of 1871, the first graduating class of the college, he kept in constant touch with his classmates and took a deep and affectionate interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare and upbuilding of the institution.

While a resident of New York, Mr. Russell attended the Manhattan Congregational Church of which he was a trustee and in Greenfield he was a member of the Second Congregational Church. He was always deeply concerned with the welfare of his church and also took an active interest in the affairs of the Franklin County Hospital.

The death of Mr. Russell was a distinct loss to the community and to the various organizations with which he was so prominently identified during his long and useful life, as well as the cause of genuine sorrow and regret to his immediate family and many friends.

Among the various resolutions adopted at the time, the following are quoted:





## RUSSELL

From the Keith Paper Company of Turners Falls:

"RESOLVED: That in the death of William D. Russell which occurred January 4th, 1937, the Directors of the Keith Paper Company have lost the valued services of a wise counsellor and a firm friend.

"Mr. Russell has served on the Board of Directors of this Company for the past eighteen years and was at all times keenly interested in all that pertained to the welfare of the Company, and he gave to us the benefit of his sound business judgment and large experience.

"In his earlier years, he had occupied positions of trust and responsibility in this vicinity, and his knowledge of local conditions was of particular value to the Company.

"It has been well said that, 'those who sought his counsel found in him a sympathetic and understanding friend.'

"The Clerk is directed to spread this upon the records of this Company and to send a copy of the same to the family.

Respectfully,

ALBERT R. SMITH."



## RUSSELL

From the St. Croix Paper Company of Woodland,  
Maine:

"The Board of Directors of the St. Croix Paper Company in their deep sorrow at the death of Mr. William D. Russell, on January fourth, Nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, at Greenfield, Massachusetts, enter on their records their tribute to his life and character and their appreciation of the fullness of his services to the Company.

"His keen intellect, his constructive counsel and unselfish devotion to the affairs of the Company contributed in a large measure to its success.

"We extend to Mrs. William D. Russell and family the sympathy of the Directors and their associates in the St. Croix Paper Company.

ARTHUR L. HOBSON,  
JOHN A. KNOWLES, R. CLINTON TAYLOR,  
SHELDON E. WARDWELL, JOHN A. HOBSON,  
L. J. PARENT, GEORGE T. HARDY."

From the Ryegate Paper Company of East Ryegate, Vermont:

"The directors of Ryegate Paper Company record the decease of William D. Russell with the



## RUSSELL

greatest regret and the sense of an irreparable loss to the Company and its management. He had been associated with Porter Farwell, President of the Company, for many years and together they organized the Company and for a long time they were both very active in its management. Their long experience in manufacturing and merchandising paper were of great value to the Company. Both had been associated from their early years with the late George E. Marshall and plans for the development of the Company had been made which would not be consummated in his lifetime.

"Mr. Russell was the highest type of a New England manufacturer. His integrity was unquestionable and no methods but those of the strictest commercial honesty were ever practiced by him or even considered. A character of innate modesty and courtesy did not in his case detract from firmness of purpose.

"He was the first treasurer of the Company and retained that position until advancing years made it seem desirable to him to relieve himself of its burdens.

"His foresight in retiring the Company's bonds and avoiding undue expansion of its business and obligations enabled the Company to pass through the period of adverse business conditions without





## RUSSELL

failure or reorganization. The foundation which he laid will make it possible for others to carry on, and his work will live after him.

“RESOLVED: That the foregoing memorial be entered in the records of this Company and that copies thereof be sent to Mrs. Russell, Miss Janet L. Russell, Porter Farwell, Carrie D. Marshall and Cora B. Marshall.

RAYMOND W. SMITH.”

The following tribute from the address of Mr. Russell's pastor, Dr. Arthur Peabody Pratt, of the Second Congregational Church of Greenfield, delivered at the funeral, which took place from Mr. Russell's home, January 7, 1937, is truly indicative of the high and affectionate regard in which everyone who knew Mr. Russell, even in the slightest degree, had come to hold him.

“Once again, and suddenly, have the gates of time opened and closed, and through them has passed in victory one dear to us all. It is fitting that we honor his memory. A conscientious follower of the teachings of the Master it was evident that as the years brought greater and greater trusts to him his spirit rose to meet them. He labored always and diligently to give those

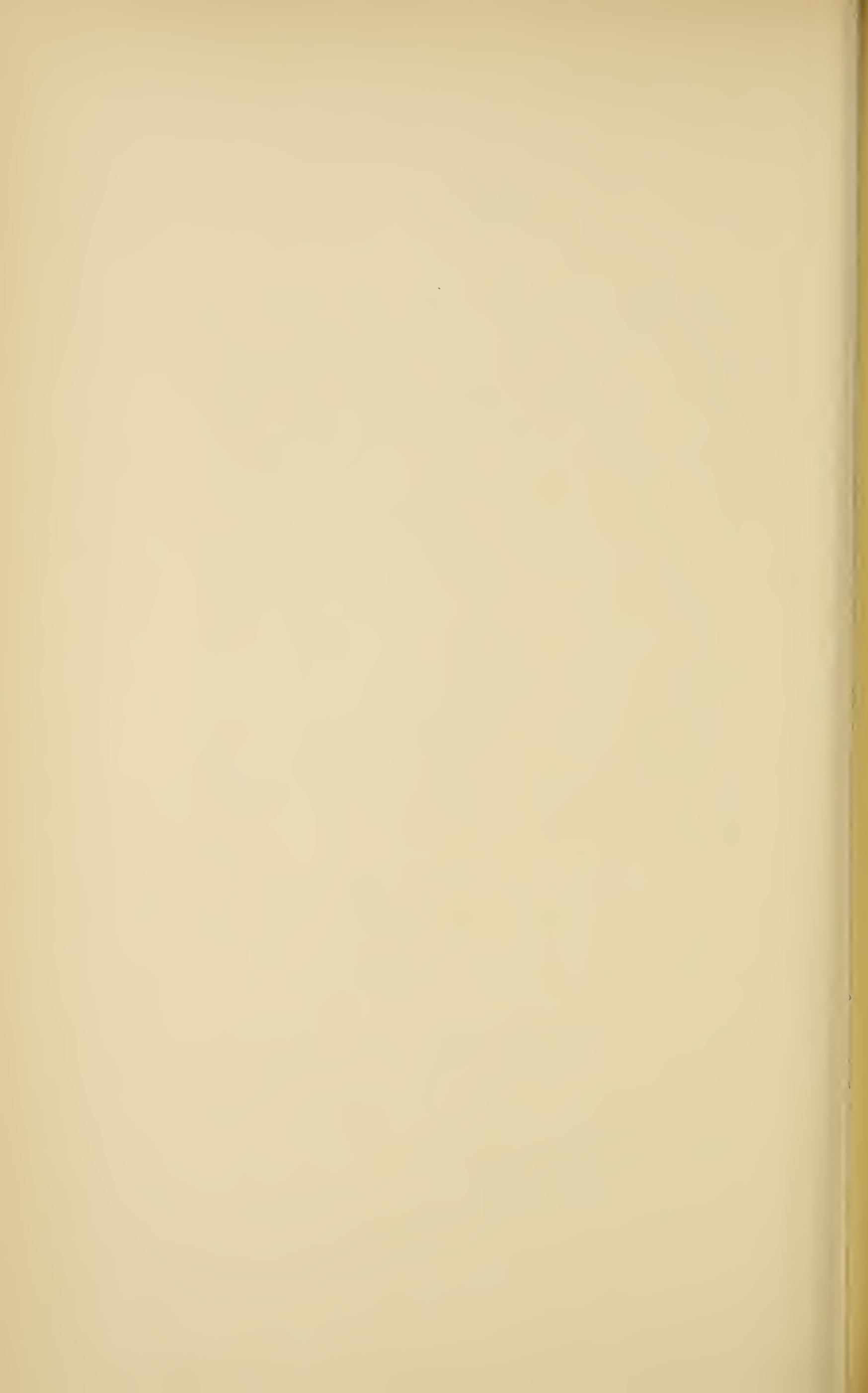


## RUSSELL

about him his best, and those who sought his counsel found in him a sympathetic and understanding friend; and people were not slow to return to him their confidence and love. Bravely, wisely, lovingly, tenderly did he bear the grave responsibilities of life, and now he rests from his labors. We may believe that even now there may come to his ears some far-off echoes of the praise and love we all couple with his name. He leaves to loved ones remaining the inheritance of noble Christian service, highly conceived and faithfully rendered. His name will linger in the memory of this community, and among all who had the privilege of knowing him, as of one who died mellow with years of fruitful service; and it may truly be said that he has fought the good fight and has kept the faith. We can almost hear him say —

*"Lord, when thou seest  
That my work is done  
Let me not linger on.*

*"But with a word,  
Just bid me home  
And I will come right gladly,  
Yes, right gladly  
Will I come."*





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William Delano Russell married, December 7, 1882, Kate Maria Shumway, daughter of William Towne and Jane (Keith) Shumway of Webster, Massachusetts, where she was born May 15, 1855. They were the parents of a daughter, Janet Lucretia Russell, who, with her mother, resides in Greenfield.






## DELANO

*Arms: Argent, three lions rampant vert, armed and langued gules.*

*Crest: Out of a crown or the head and neck of a unicorn argent, attired and crined of the first.*

(“The Genealogical History and Alliances of the American House of Delano, 1621 to 1897,” Major Joel Andrew Delano, New York, 1899.)

HE surname De Lano is derived from the ancient French town Lannoy, which at first was called Alnetum, later L'Annois, L'Annoe, L'Auloy and finally Lannoy. The first Lord of Lannoy was Hugues de Lannoy, mentioned as a knight of Tournai D'Auclin in 1096. The De Lano family, of Norman and Flemish origin, which for many generations did not intermarry with the French, claims descent from several royal lines. One pedigree connects the line with Priam, King of the Franks in 382, and another with Guelph, Prince of the Scyrri, A. D. 476. The Norman line of descent is as follows:



## DELANO

- (1) Huolf, first Duke of the Normans, a Viking, A. D. 860.
- (2) William Longsword, Duke of the Normans.
- (3) Richard the Fearless.
- (4) Richard the Good.
- (5) Robert I the Devil.
- (6) William the Conqueror, King of England, Duke of Normandy.
- (7) Henry I, "Beauclerc."
- (8) Matilda, married Geoffery Plantagenet.
- (9) Henry II, King of England, 1154 to 1199.
- (10) Matilda, married Henry V, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria.
- (11) Henry VI, married Agnes, daughter of Conrad, son of Frederick I, a descendant of Alfred the Great, Cedric and other ancient English noble and royal personages.
- (12) Agnes, married Othon, Duke of Bavaria.
- (13) Agnes, married Hellin de Franchmont.

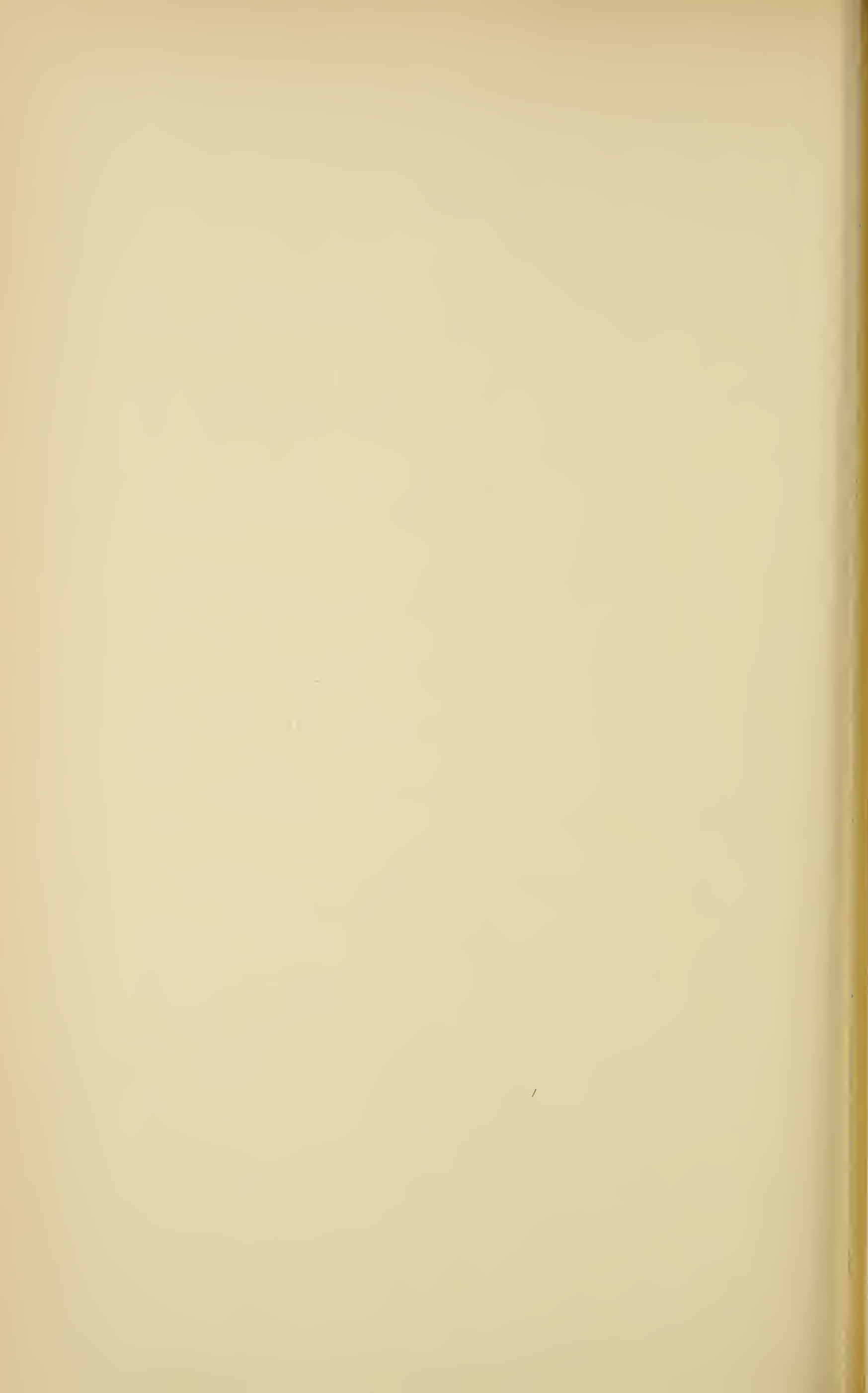
Genealogists have carefully traced the following direct male line of ancestry of Jean de Lannoy, which connects with the foregoing line of Norman descent.





## DELANO

- (1) Hellin, Marquis de Franchmont, son of Conrad, married Agnes, daughter of Othon, Duke of Bavaria.
- (2) Hellin II de Franchmont, son of Hellin and Agnes de Franchmont, married Agnes de Duras.
- (3) Jean de Franchmont, son of Hellin II and Agnes (de Duras) de Franchmont, married Mahienne de Lannoy.
- (4) Hugues de Lannoy, son of Jean de Franchmont and Mahienne de Lannoy.
- (5) Hugues de Lannoy, son of Hugues I.
- (6) Guillebert de Lannoy, son of Hugues de Lannoy II.
- (7) Baudouin "Le Begue," son of Guillebert.
- (8) Phillipe, son of Baudouin.
- (9) Jean, son of Phillipe, born about 1511, died May 25, 1560; was made chevalier de la Toison d'or in 1546; chamberlain to the Emperor Charles V from 1519 to 1556; gouvernor de Haymont and Captain General of the same province in Flanders in 1559. He married Jeanne de Ligne de Barbancon, daughter of Louis de Ligne, Seigneur de Barbancon and his wife, Marie de Berghes.
- (10) Gysbert de Lannoy, son of Jean and Jeanne (de



## DELANO

Ligne de Barbancon), was born in Tourcoing, in 1545. His parents were Roman Catholic, but Gysbert became a convert to the Protestant faith and was disinherited by his parents.

(11) Jean de Lannoy.

(Ibid.)

JEAN DE LANNOY, son of Gysbert, was born in 1570, and died in 1604, in Leyden, Holland, where he had fled with other Protestants to escape religious persecution. He and his wife, Marie, established twelve hospices in Leyden and the will of "Marie de la Noye" concerning this group of hostels is still on record in Leyden.

Jean de Lannoy married, January 13, 1596, at the Walloon Church in Tornai, France, Marie le Mahieu of a noble Brabant family.

(Ibid.)

PHILLIPE DE LANNOY, son of Jean and Marie (le Mahieu) de Lannoy, was born in Leyden in 1602, baptized in the Walloon Church in 1603, and died in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, about 1681.





## DELANO

He became known as Philip Delano. It is said that he was a passenger on the companion ship of the "*Mayflower*," the "*Speedwell*," which sprang a leak, necessitating the return to Plymouth but it is definitely known that he came to America on the "*Fortune*" and landed in Plymouth, November 11, 1621. His age is given as nineteen.

It is of record that land was granted him in Plymouth in 1624 and that he gave up possession of it to settle in Duxbury in that year. He was admitted a freeman in Duxbury, January 1, 1632-33, and his farm was confirmed, October 2, 1637. He served as surveyor of lands and on the grand jury. He was taxed eighteen shillings in 1633 and nine in 1634. He volunteered for service in the Pequot War, June 7, 1637.

When the grant of Bridgewater to inhabitants of Duxbury was made in 1645, Philip Delano was one of the fifty-four who then removed to that place. He died intestate and his estate was settled July 5, 1682.



## DELANO

Philip Delano married (first), December 19, 1634, Hester Dewsbury of Duxbury. He married (second), in 1657, Mary (Pontus) Glass, daughter of William Pontus and widow of James Glass.

(Ibid.)

DR. THOMAS DELANO, son of Philip and Hester (Dewsbury) Delano, was born March 21, 1642, in Duxbury, where he died April 13, 1723. He was one of the most noted physicians in the colonies and practiced in Duxbury and Plymouth more than fifty years.

He married, in 1667, Mary Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden of "*Mayflower*" fame. She was born in 1643 in Duxbury, where she died in 1688. He married (second), October 24, 1699, Hannah Bartlett, widow of Ebenezer Bartlett.

(Ibid.)

DR. BENONI DELANO, son of Dr. Thomas and Mary (Alden) Delano, was born October 30, 1667, in Duxbury, where he died April 5, 1738. He



## DELANO

studied medicine under his father and inherited his large practice. He left a considerable estate for that period. He married in Duxbury, about 1696. The name of his wife is unknown.

(Ibid.)

BERIAH DELANO, son of Dr. Benoni Delano, was born in May, 1698, in Duxbury, where he died August 5, 1748. He was a large land owner and one of the most prominent citizens of Duxbury. He married, August 11, 1734, in Kingston, Massachusetts, Naomi Merritt, daughter of Thomas Merritt, a deputy to the General Court of Connecticut in 1697.

(Ibid.)

SERGEANT LEMUEL DELANO, son of Beriah and Naomi (Merritt) Delano, was born in Duxbury, September 24, 1741, and died in Sunderland, Massachusetts, December 21, 1792. He was a resident of Marshfield, Massachusetts, where most of his children were born, until 1778, when he moved to Sunderland and bought the old parsonage, built in





## DELANO

1717, in the village of Sunderland. It was located on the "minister lot" and remained in the possession of his descendants for several generations.

Sergeant Lemuel Delano served in the Revolutionary War. His record of service is as follows:

"1775 — three months from Hanover, Massachusetts, Reg't Col. Thomas, Captain Turner Company;

"1776 — Reg't Col. Cary, Captain Winslow Company;

"1776 — do. Reg't, 'Sergeant';

"1777 — 19 days Reg't Col. May, Captain Webber Company."

He married, April 20, 1765, Mary Eames of Marshfield, where she was born in 1743. She died in Sunderland, October 6, 1824.

(Ibid. — "History of the Town of Sunderland," John Montague Smith, Greenfield, Massachusetts, 1899.)

WILLIAM DELANO, son of Sergeant Lemuel and Mary (Eames) Delano, was born January 28, 1770,



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in Sunderland, where he died January 23, 1855. He was a farmer and inherited the homestead in Sunderland, where he was active in town affairs and held responsible offices. He served many years as magistrate and was the first postmaster of Sunderland.

William Delano married (first), September 21, 1797, Lucretia Hubbard, daughter of Giles and Editha (Field) Hubbard of Sunderland. She was born February 11, 1773, and died January 24, 1831. He married (second), June 5, 1831, Dorothy Hubbard, sister of Lucretia. She was born June 13, 1799, in Sunderland, where she died January 23, 1861.

### Children of the first marriage:

- (1) Clarissa, born September 8, 1798, died November 22, 1836; married, October 22, 1822, Erastus Pomeroy of Sunderland.
- (2) Christopher, born August 31, 1800, died May 30, 1855; married, May 1, 1825, Rachel Fenton, daughter of Peter Fenton of New York, where she was born November 20, 1805, and died July 21, 1884.





## DELANO

- (3) William Hubbard, born December 1, 1802, died October 29, 1849; married, December 25, 1833, Miranda Billings, daughter of Waitstill and Millicent (Blodgett) Hawks of South Deerfield.
- (4) Edward Lothrop, born December 16, 1804, died October 19, 1879; married, September 15, 1841, Lucy Johnson, daughter of John and Hannah (Butler) Johnson of Grout's Corner, Massachusetts.
- (5) Ansel Crocker, born March 20, 1807, died August 25, 1875; married (first), January 12, 1831, Persis Sanderson, daughter of Abraham, Jr., and Elizabeth (Whitney) Sanderson of Sunderland; married (second), October 16, 1839, Julia Bowman, daughter of William and Tirzah (Hubbard) Bowman.
- (6) Marietta, born April 27, 1809; married, January 16, 1832, Royal C. Graves of Salisbury, Vermont.
- (7) Lucretia Hubbard, of whom further.
- (8) Editha Maria, born August 25, 1813; married, June 6, 1837, Erastus Pomeroy.
- (9) Jesse Lemuel, born May 27, 1816, died October 12, 1865; married, September 4, 1861, Laura Thompson Abbey, daughter of George and Hannah (Guy) Abbey.



## DELANO

Children of the second marriage:

- (10) Son, born November 26, 1832, died December 7, 1832.
- (11) Son, born June 13, 1834, died June 19, 1834.
- (12) Henry Giles, born June 25, 1836, died February 19, 1859.

(Ibid.)


LUCRETIA HUBBARD DELANO, daughter of William and Lucretia (Hubbard) Delano, was born January 5, 1811, in Sunderland, where she died February 13, 1890. She married, June 12, 1833, William Wiley Russell, son of Justin and Sarah (Wiley) Russell of Sunderland. (*See Russell Line.*)

(Ibid.)





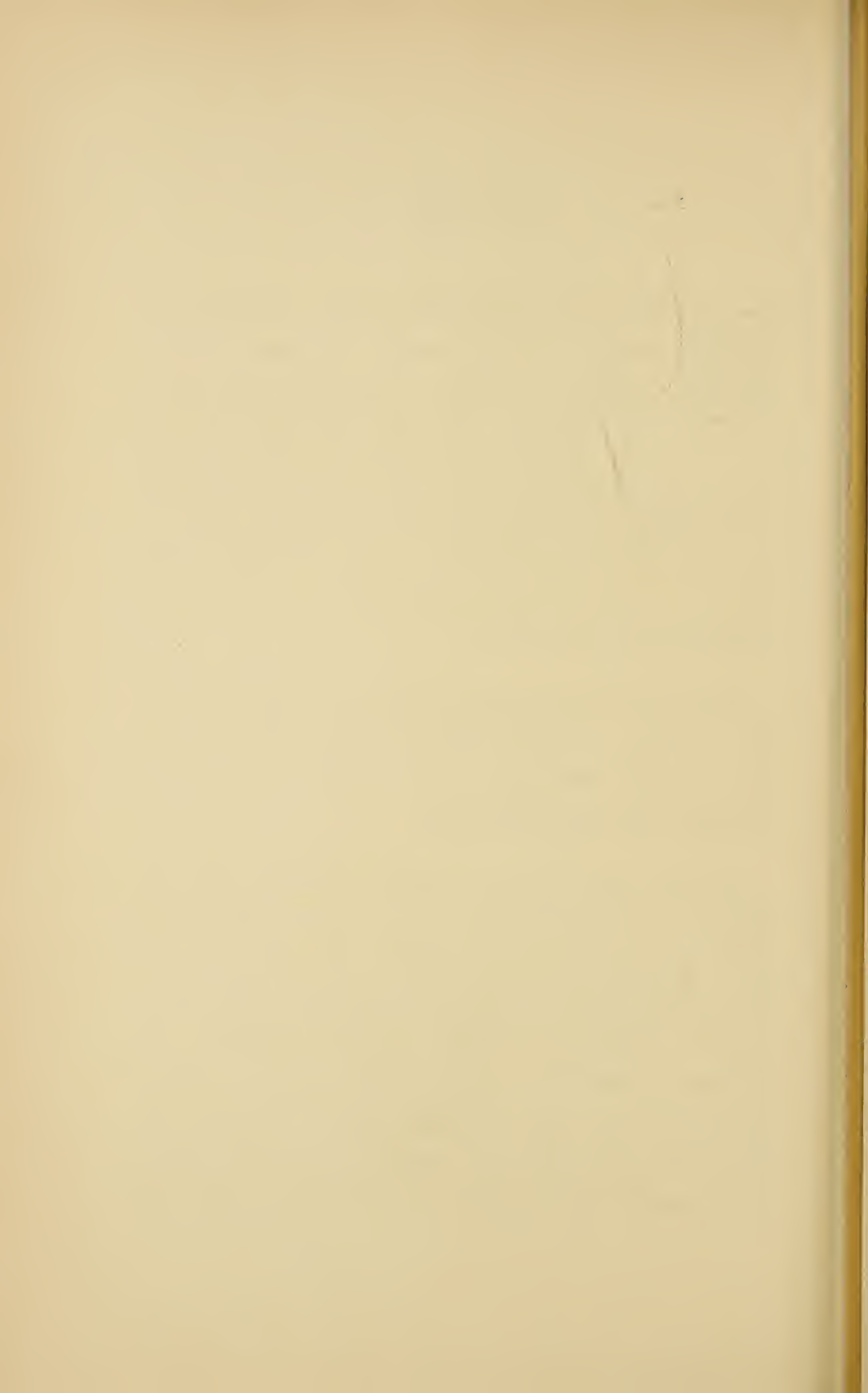
## STEVENS

HE surname Stevens is the modernized form of the ancient Norman "Fitz Stephen," a family taking its name from St. Stephen, the first martyr of the Church. It has followed the usual procedure in the development of English surnames, whether derived from landed estates, Christian names or occupations, which in course of time invariably has changed the spelling and pronunciation.

The name Fitz Stephen became Fitz Stephens, and later Stephens. Various other spellings are found in early English records, such as Stepheyns, Stevyns, Steevens, Steevans and Stevins.

Members of the Fitz Stephen family came to England with William the Conqueror and were feudal barons in Gloucestershire. In the reign of King Henry II, first of the Plantagenets, Ralph Fitz Stephen, Baron of Wapley, and his brother, Sir William, afterwards Judge of the Circuit Court, jointly held the office of High Sheriff, a position of honor and great influence. In later generations many of the family were knighted and became members of





## STEVENS

Parliament, while others achieved prominence in literature and the professions.

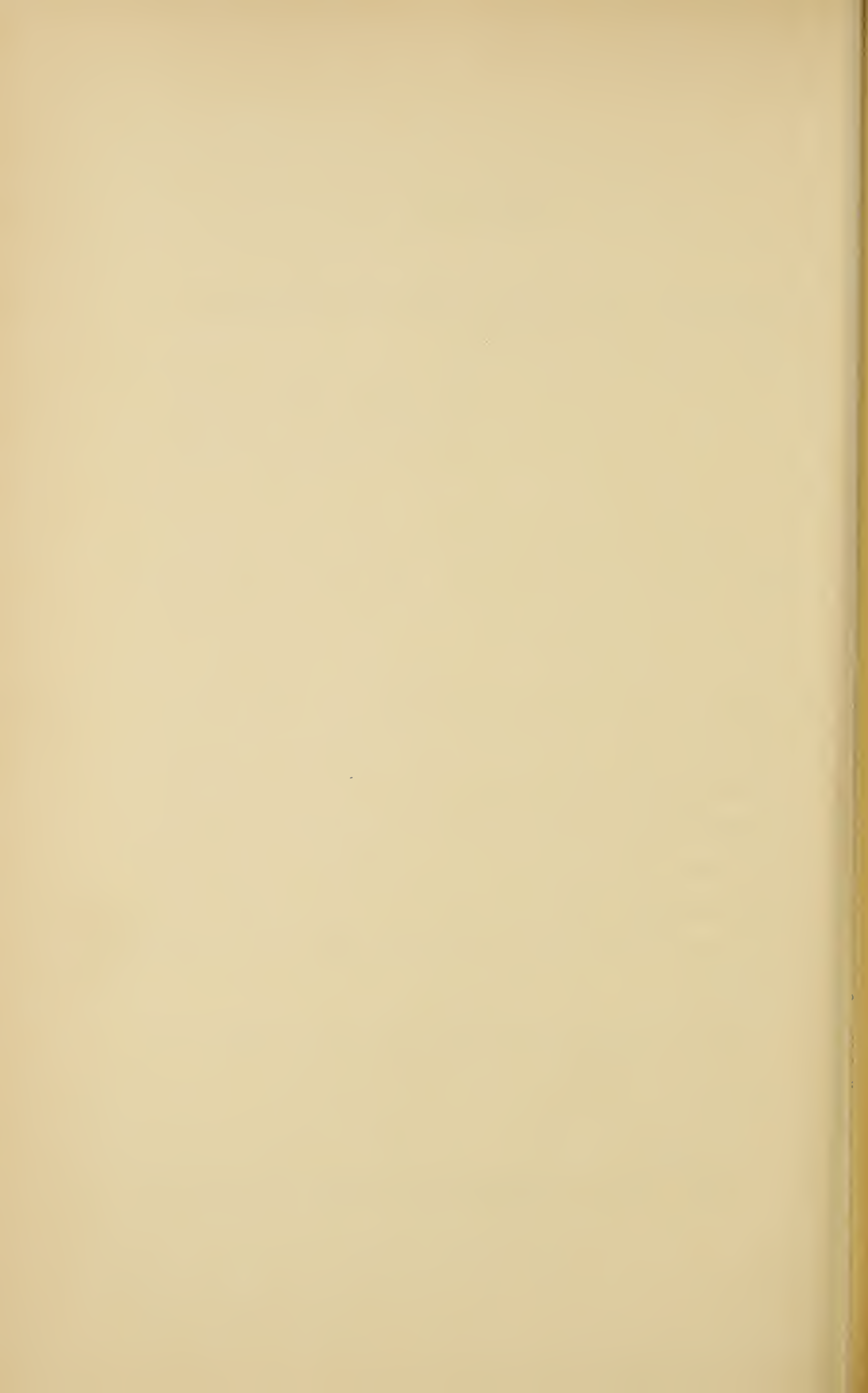
("Stevens Genealogy." — Some Descendants of the Fitz Stephens Family in England and New England," C. Ellis Stevens, New York, 1904.)

COLONEL THOMAS STEVENS, was born in Devonshire, England, about 1600, and died in London about 1650. His early life was spent in Devonshire and it is not known at what time he moved to London, where he was established as an armorer in Buttolph's Lane at the time of his death. He was a member of the Massachusetts Bay Company and subscribed fifty pounds to the common stock. In March, 1629, he contracted with the governor to supply the Massachusetts Bay Company and the colony with arms and signed the instructions given to Captain Endicott.

The name of Colonel Thomas Stevens' wife is not recorded.

### Children:

- (1) Thomas, emigrated to America in 1660. He



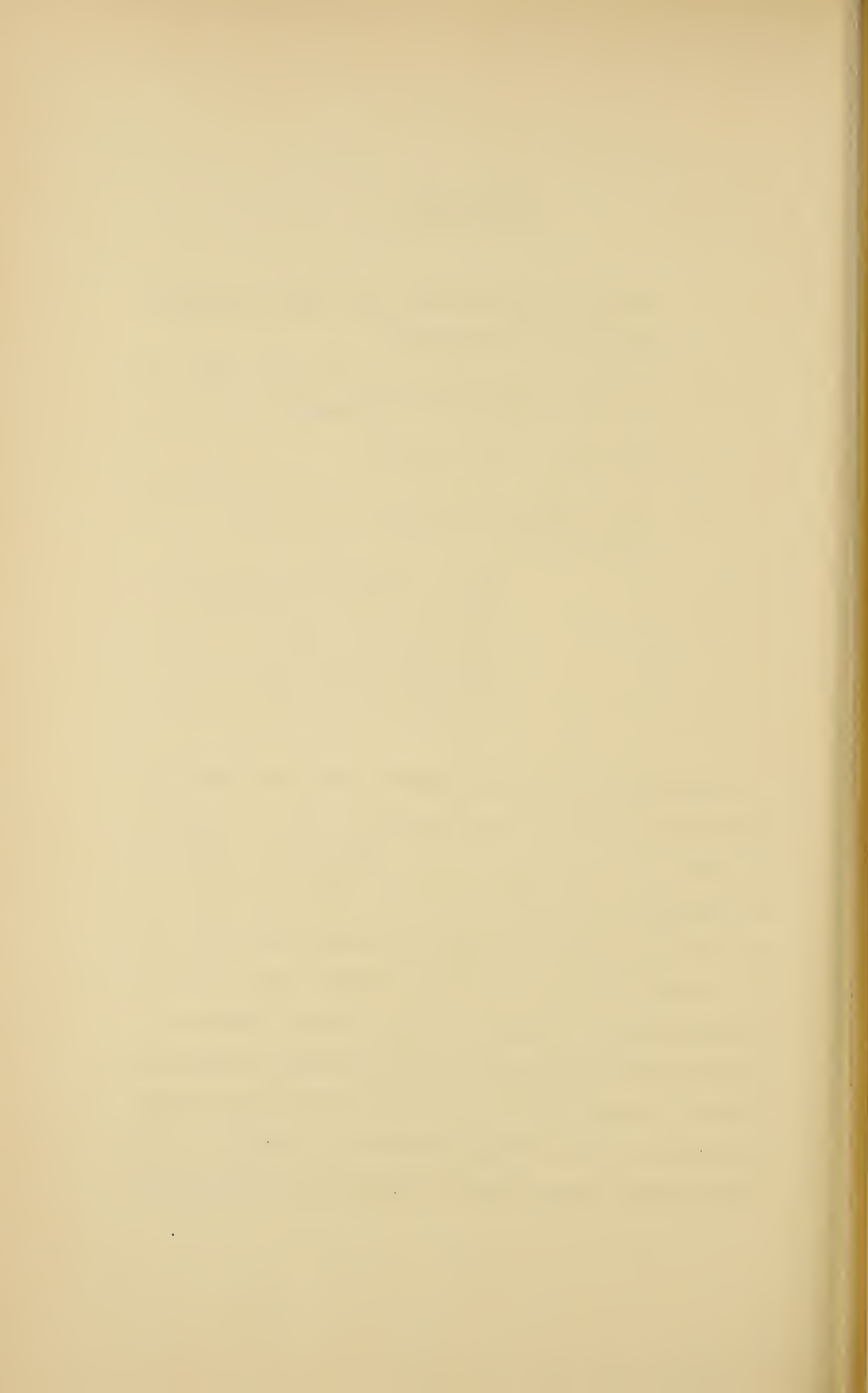
## STEVENS

settled in Charlestown, and later in Sudbury and Stowe, Massachusetts.

- (2) Richard, emigrated to America in 1660 and settled in Concord, Massachusetts.
- (3) Cyprian, of whom further.
- (4) Mary, emigrated to America with her brothers; married Captain Whipple of London.

(Ibid. — "Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of the State of Massachusetts," William Richard Cutter, 1910 — "New England Genealogical Register" — "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," James Savage, 1861.)

CYPRIAN STEVENS, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, son of Colonel Thomas, was born in London about 1647, and died in Lancaster, Massachusetts, about 1710. He came to America with his brothers and sister in 1660, and all settled first at Rumney Marsh, now Chelsea, Massachusetts. It appears that Cyprian Stevens remained there until shortly after his marriage in 1671, as it is of record that he moved to Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1672 having come into possession of the "Houseings, Barns, Stables, Orchards, Lands, Enter-

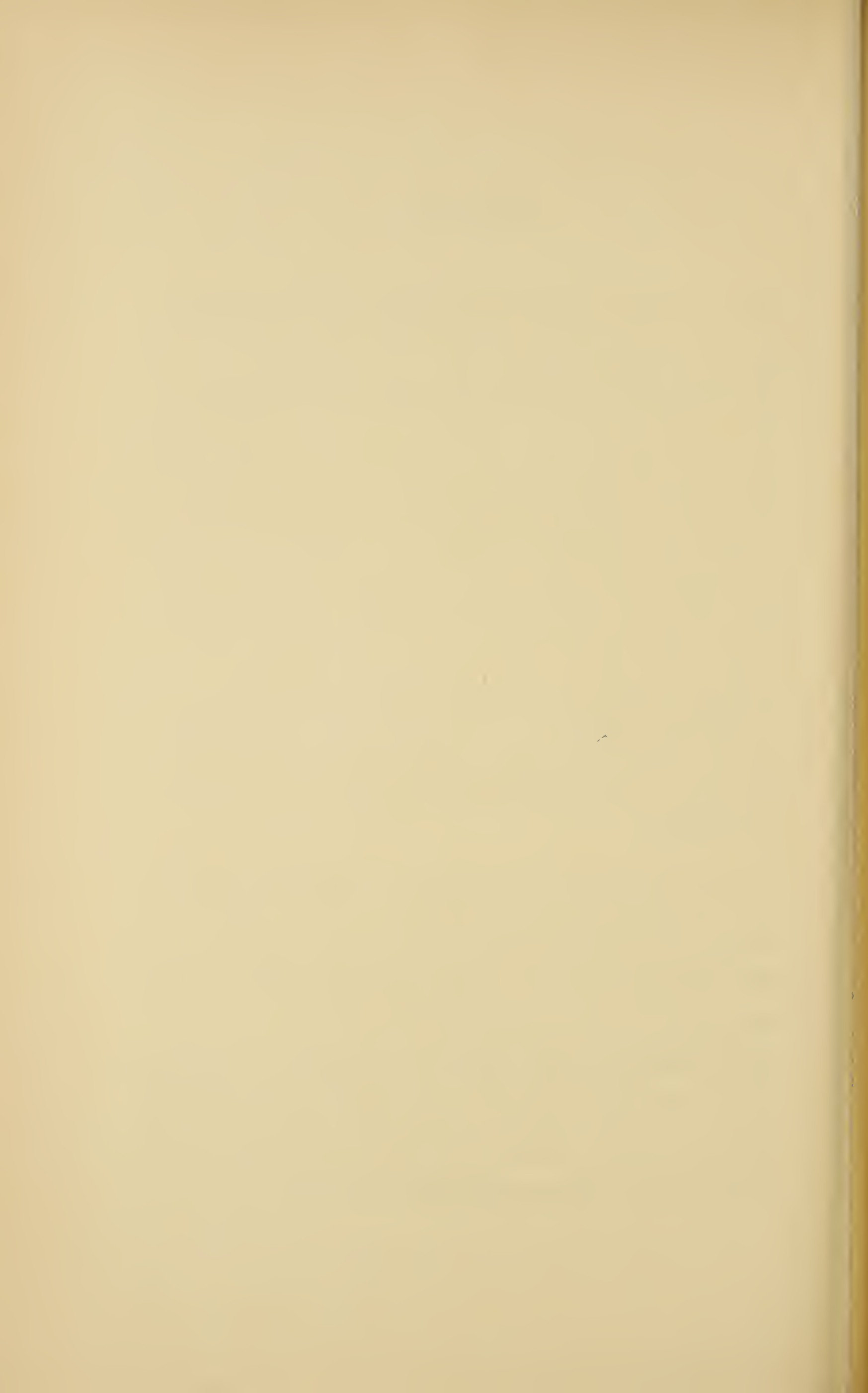




## STEVENS

vales, meadow lying and being in Lancaster," property of his father-in-law, Major Simon Willard, who had removed to his farm called "Monaicoiacus," then within the limits of Groton. Three years later, when King Philip's War broke out, the homestead in Lancaster was used as a garrison and Cyprian Stevens took an active part in the defense against the Indians. The "History of Lancaster" states: "The Garrison House of Cyprian Stevens, near the North Bridge and only a rifle shot distant from the minister, was attacked by Indians in the raid during which Mrs. Rowlandson was made captive. The attack was unsuccessful."

Forced to find a safer home, Cyprian Stevens removed to Sudbury, Massachusetts, but when peace was declared in 1676 returned to Lancaster, where he remained the rest of his life. He was a man of high standing in the community, became a member of the Church, April 23, 1710, and was elected to important town offices. He was the town's second clerk of writs and served from 1682-86.



## STEVENS

Cyprian Stevens married, January 22, 1671, Mary Willard, daughter of Major Simon and Mary (Dunster) Willard of Lancaster.

### Children:

- (1) Cyprian, twin, born November 22, 1672.
- (2) Mary, twin, born November 22, 1672; married Samuel Wright.
- (3) Simon, of whom further.
- (4) Elizabeth, born in 1681.
- (5) Dorothy, died young.
- (6) Joseph, born in 1683.

(Ibid. — "History of Worcester County, Massachusetts," Hurd. — "Vital Records of Lancaster, Massachusetts.")

SIMON STEVENS, son of Cyprian and Mary (Willard) Stevens, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 13, 1677, and died in Marlboro, Massachusetts, January 25, 1758. He was for many years a resident of Lancaster, where all his children were born, and later in life moved to Marlboro.

Simon Stevens married, in 1701, Mary Wilder, born in 1679, daughter of Lieutenant Nathaniel and Mary (Sawyer) Wilder of Boston.



## STEVENS

### Children:

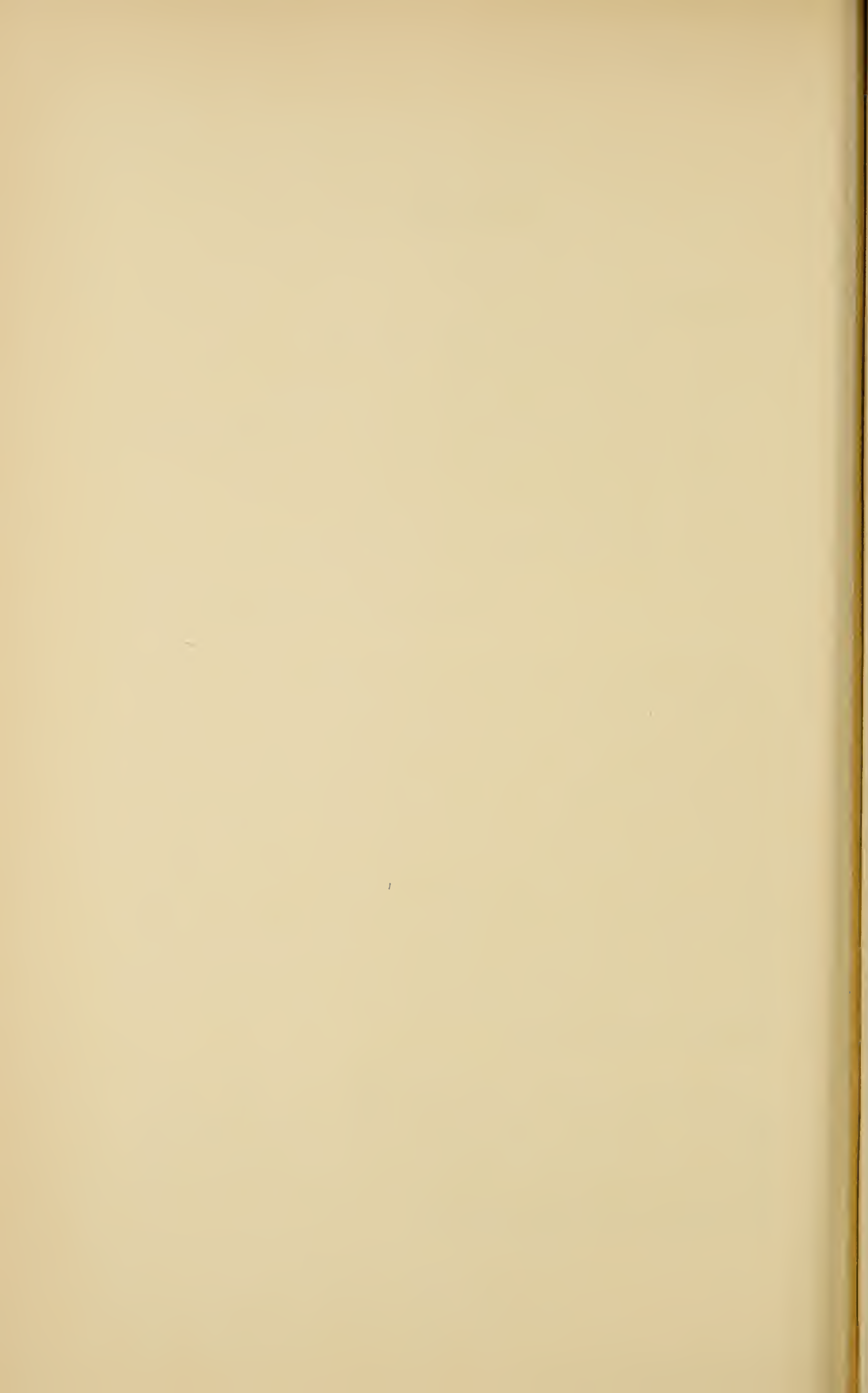
- (1) Simon, baptized May 30, 1708.
- (2) Jonathan, baptized April 16, 1710.
- (3) Nathaniel, baptized June 29, 1712, died young.
- (4) Elizabeth, baptized February 13, 1714-15.
- (5) Nathaniel, of whom further.
- (6) Dorothy, baptized September 13, 1719.

("Vital Records of Lancaster, Mass.,"  
"Vital Records of Marlboro, Mass.")

NATHANIEL STEVENS, son of Simon and Mary (Wilder) Stevens, was born June 14, 1714, in Lancaster, where he was baptized October 9, 1716, and died October 2, 1796, in Warwick, Massachusetts. He moved from Lancaster to Marlboro about 1745, where he remained until 1753, and in that year settled in Warwick, where he spent the rest of his life. He was the owner of Lot 26 originally granted to Samuel Clark in 1737, and afterwards owned by John Morse.

Nathaniel Stevens married, May 5, 1737, Mary Martin, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Gove) Martin of Lancaster, where she was born in 1720. She died in Warwick in 1804.





## STEVENS

### Children:

- (1) Lucy, born October 1, 1745, in Marlboro.
- (2) Wilder, of whom further.
- (3) Nathaniel Gove, born April 7, 1752, in Marlboro, died April 13, 1832.
- (4) Martin.
- (5) Abram.

(Ibid.)

WILDER STEVENS, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Martin) Stevens, was born January 25, 1747, in Warwick, where he died August 2, 1826. He was a farmer and when the Revolution broke out he and twenty-four other Warwick men joined a company of minute men organized at Northfield under Captain Eldad Wright. Of this Company, the "Connecticut Valley History" says:

"In the fall of 1774 a company of 51 Minute Men — 26 belonging to Northfield and 25 to Warwick — were organized — the company was commanded by Captain Eldad Wright, and upon the Alarm from Lexington in April, 1775, the long roll was beaten by Elihu Lyman. Captain



## STEVENS

Wright assembled his men and on the evening of the day after the Battle of Lexington, Captain Wright and his company were enroute from Northfield to Cambridge, in Colonel Samuel William's Regiment."

Wilder Stevens married (first) Elizabeth Mayo. He married (second), in Athol, Massachusetts, November 19, 1795, Lois Wiswell (Humphrey) Oliver. She was the daughter of Rev. James and Esther (Wiswell) Humphrey, and was born January 8, 1758.

### Children of the first marriage:

- (1) Polly.
- (2) Betsey.
- (3) Wilder, Jr., died young.
- (4) Nabby.
- (5) Anna May.
- (6) Esther.
- (7) Joseph, of whom further.

### Children of the second marriage:

- (8) James Humphrey.





## STEVENS

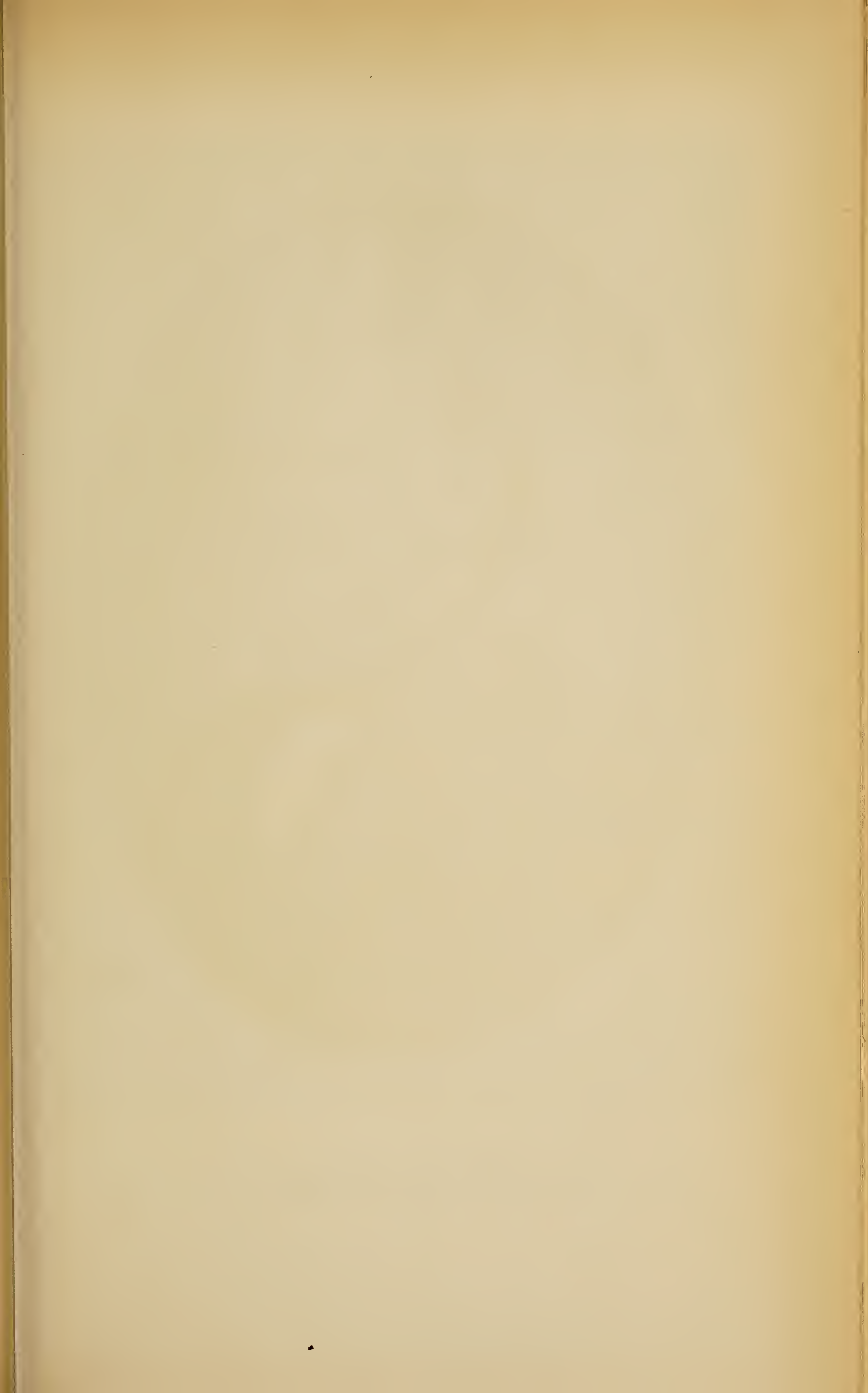
(9) Lois.

("Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of the State of Massachusetts," William Richard Cutter, 1910.—"History of Warwick." — "Vital Statistics of Warwick.")

HONORABLE JOSEPH STEVENS, son of Wilder and Elizabeth (Mayo) Stevens, was born in 1791 in Warwick, where he died November 6, 1850. He was educated in the district schools of his native town and in his spare time helped his father with the work on the farm. He eventually bought a farm and made a specialty of buying, selling and raising cattle. He was successful as a farmer and business man and was honored with high political office. He served as County Commissioner of Franklin County for many years and also as representative to the General Court of Massachusetts.

Hon. Joseph Stevens married (first) Prusha Daniels of Westmoreland, New Hampshire. She was born in 1797 and died in Warwick, January 13, 1819. He married (second), September 2, 1819, Hannah Mayo, born in Roxbury, September 4, 1793, died in Warwick, June 30, 1868, daughter of Caleb









Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn.

*Amos Stevens.*



## STEVENSON

and Molly (Richards) Mayo. Caleb Mayo was one of the first settlers of Warwick. He was the son of Joseph and Esther Mayo of Roxbury, Massachusetts. He served as selectman of Warwick in 1778, 1797, 1802, 1805 and 1813. He was also a representative to the General Court. His will, dated April 24, 1837, was probated April 25, 1838.

Child of the first marriage:

- (1) Joseph Addison.

Children of the second marriage:

- (2) Hannah.
- (3) Humphrey, of whom further.
- (4) Maria Mayo.

(Ibid.)

HUMPHREY STEVENS, son of Honorable Joseph and Hannah (Mayo) Stevens, was born in Warwick, December 29, 1823, and died in Greenfield, Massachusetts, September 23, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of Warwick and as a youth was employed on his father's large farm. When about twenty years old he secured a position as station agent





## STEVENS

for the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad at Montague, and soon became recognized as one of the company's most efficient and valued employees. His courteous manner and affable disposition won him staunch and lasting friendships throughout the section and when the office of Register of Deeds became vacant, he was chosen by unanimous vote of the citizens of Franklin County for same. He took up his duties November 6, 1856, and moved to Greenfield where the office was located. His term expired in 1861 and he was re-elected for another term, and again in 1871, shortly before his untimely death. The fact that on each of these occasions he ran without opposition is in itself a tribute to his efficiency and popularity.

Mr. Stevens was peculiarly adapted by nature and training for the exacting duties of his responsible position. He had a systematic, well-ordered mind, and was thorough and conscientious to a marked degree. As soon as he took over the office in 1856 he installed his own index system, which proved so satisfactory that it has been continued to the



## STEVENS

present time. The deeds and records of Franklin County are considered among the best indexed in the state, and much credit for this enviable reputation must be given to Mr. Stevens. "*The Greenfield Gazette and Courier*" of September 30, 1872, said of Mr. Stevens:

"He has been a very capable and efficient officer, giving satisfaction to all who have had business to transact at his office \* \* \* The office of Register of Deeds has been so well filled by Mr. Stevens that the County will not feel satisfied, and it should not, with anything less than a systematic, thorough business man."

Mr. Stevens also served Greenfield as a member of the Board of Selectmen from 1862-68, and during his last term was Chairman of the Board. In this capacity his keen business sense and personal integrity made him invaluable to the town.

As one of Greenfield's most prominent citizens, Mr. Stevens also occupied an important place in the civic, social and business life of the community. He was for many years a director of the First National





## STEVENS

Bank, and of the Franklin Institution for Savings. He took an interest in welfare work and served as a director of the Smith Charities. He was a devoted member of the Unitarian Church, and on February 29, 1872, was elected to membership in the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association.

Mr. Stevens was one of the most worthy and esteemed citizens of Greenfield and his useful life, full of devotion to duty, was an exemplary one in every respect.

Humphrey Stevens married, November 21, 1850, Lois Isabella Bardwell, daughter of Arza and Lucretia (Wrisley) Bardwell of Montague. She was born in Montague, February 3, 1831, and died in Greenfield, October 18, 1912.

### Children:

- (1) Fanny Russell, of whom further.
- (2) Edward H., born in Montague, March 23, 1854, died July 27, 1855.
- (3) Augusta B., born October 6, 1857, died September 20, 1884.



## STEVENS

- (4) Isabella H., born February 16, 1862, died in Colorado Springs, September 15, 1899.

("Greenfield Town Records."  
"Montague Town Records."  
Family Data.)

FANNY RUSSELL STEVENS, daughter of Humphrey and Lois Isabella (Bardwell) Stevens, was born in Montague, March 13, 1852. She married, in Greenfield, April 30, 1873, Charles Breckenridge Peabody, son of Jeremiah Dodge and Ellen (Murry) Peabody. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 24, 1840, and died in Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 15, 1915.

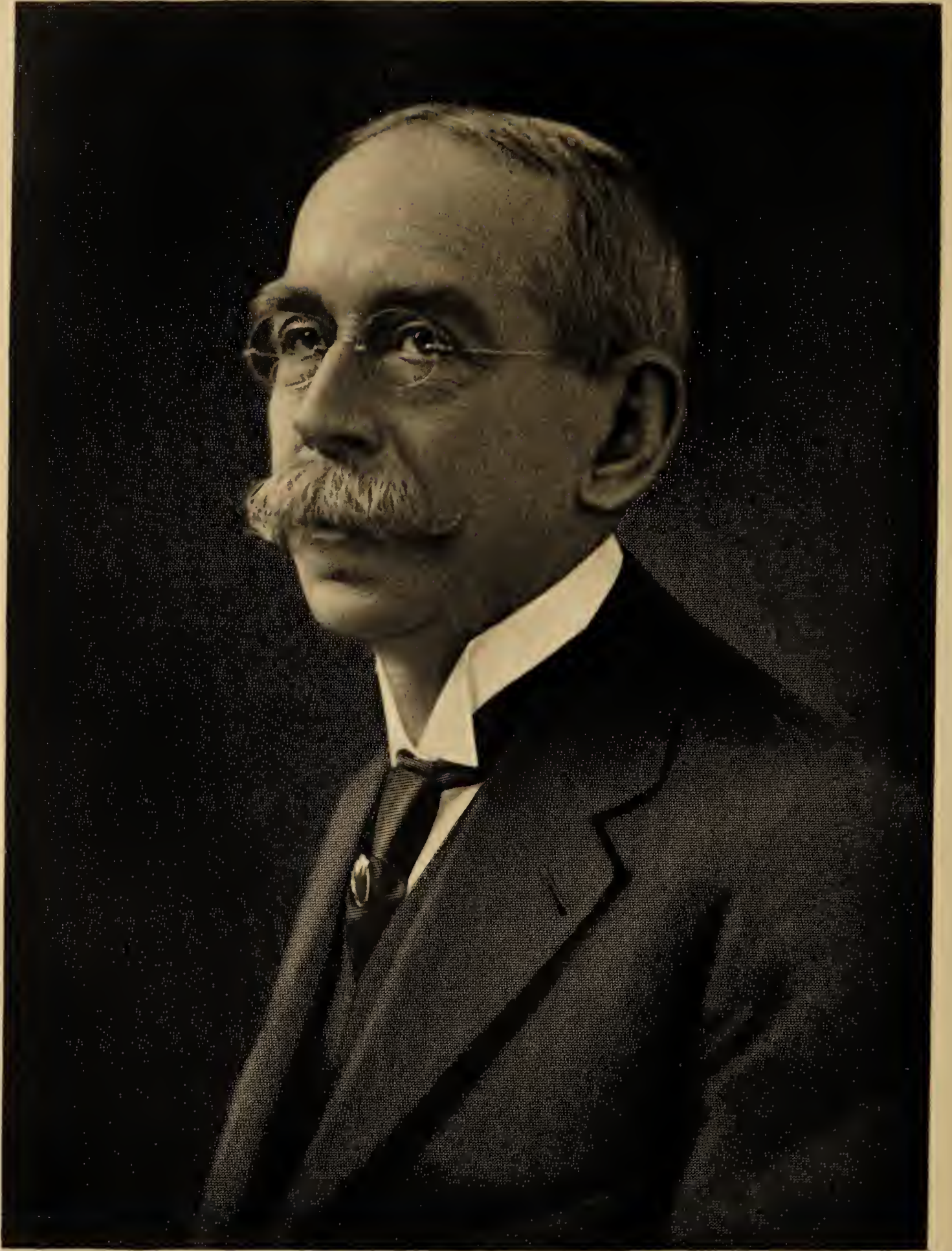
(Ibid.)












George P. Twitchell

## TWITCHELL 27

R. GEORGE PIERCE TWITCHELL, physician and surgeon, son of Dr. George Brooks and Susan Elizabeth (Thayer) Twitchell, was born in Keene, New Hampshire, May 2, 1855, and died in Greenfield, Massachusetts, December 2, 1930. He was educated in the public and high schools of Keene and graduated from Harvard, where he was a member of the noted class of 1877. He then entered Harvard Medical School, and in 1881 established himself in practice in Boston, where he remained until 1886. During a visit to Greenfield, Massachusetts, in that year, he was impressed with the possibilities for a young practitioner and in a short time opened his office there. He soon built up a large practice, and became prominently identified with every phase of life in Greenfield, particularly those concerning public health and religious and educational advancement. One of his first constructive moves for the benefit of the community was the organization of a Board of Health, and it was largely due to his tact and understanding of human nature that it succeeded in the





## TWITCHELL

days when health campaigns were a novelty and had not yet enlightened the general public. Dr. Twitchell was appointed assistant medical examiner in 1889 and, later in the same year, medical examiner, succeeding Dr. Willard H. Pierce. He served in this office for twenty-five years and became one of the best known medical officers in the state.

In establishing the Franklin County Hospital in Greenfield in 1895, Dr. Twitchell was fully as instrumental as his father had been in establishing the Elliot City Hospital in Keene. He had, for a long time, realized the need of such an institution and when the time was ripe became the prime mover in its organization. It would be difficult to describe in words the real worth of his services to the hospital during his twenty-five years' connection with its management and function. Some idea of this is expressed in the following resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees and the staff shortly after his death:

“George Pierce Twitchell, M. D., was a member of the medical staff of the Franklin





## TWITCHELL

County Hospital from its establishment in 1895, with one brief interruption, until his health failed. He acted for twenty-four years as a member of its board of managers. He served it in unnumbered ways on various of its committees. None rendered it more faithful service in the necessary but tiresome task of raising money and none gave to it more generously. His professional skill and human judgment were continuously contributed to it and its patients' welfare. His efforts were always exerted toward the advance of its standards in the direction of the highest ideals of service and usefulness.

"Those who were associated with him in his connection with the institution were constantly impressed with his appreciation of the ideal and his valuation of the practical. As his personal and professional standards were ever of the highest, so his standards for the hospital were ever the most elevated.

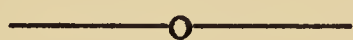
"His departure takes from the community a valuable citizen, an earnest churchman, and a physician of the noblest worth. He was to the hospital an able advocate and a staunch supporter.

"Be it resolved: that these resolutions be adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Franklin County Public Hospital and spread



## TWITCHELL

upon its records and that a copy be communicated to his sister.”



“In the death of Dr. George Pierce Twitchell this hospital has lost one of its most active supporters, one of its untiring workers and one of its most loyal and courageous friends. He was in the first group of appointees to the staff of the newly organized Franklin County Hospital in September, 1895, and as a public citizen and as a member of the staff, he took a very active part in the early constructive work of the institution. With the exception of three years beginning in 1900, he has served continuously as a member of the staff ever since his appointment.

“For twenty years he was also a member of the Board of Managers, resigning in 1924, and his work on that board was marked by the same clearness of vision, forcefulness and vigor that was so characteristic of him in all he undertook. When the late Mr. Gunn started the Building Fund for a new hospital with his gift of \$10,000 on condition that \$40,000 was raised by subscription, Dr. Twitchell was appointed as chairman of the soliciting committee to raise this required sum, and it was almost entirely due to his constant and persistent effort that we are able





## TWITCHELL

to say that when the hospital was completed its cost had been practically paid for.

"Between 1905-1910, he became much interested in radiography and he was the first appointed roentgenologist of the hospital, following the installation in the hospital of an X-ray outfit, by Doctors Twitchell, Stetson and Canedy, and he continued to serve in this capacity until about 1926. Taking up an entirely new line of work at the age of 50-55, while the work itself was still young, one cannot help but admire his energy and progressiveness in carrying on so long and so well in this field.

"He was in addition most interested in the subject of obstetrics, and he became one of the best obstetricians in the community and did much to improve the obstetrical service of the hospital.

"His work in anaesthesia was also most important and the present unusually efficient anaesthesia service in this hospital is due in no small degree to his interest in the subject and his constant demonstration of the methods which he employed.

"In addition to this he was always keenly alive to the best interests and welfare and the success and particularly the good reputation of the





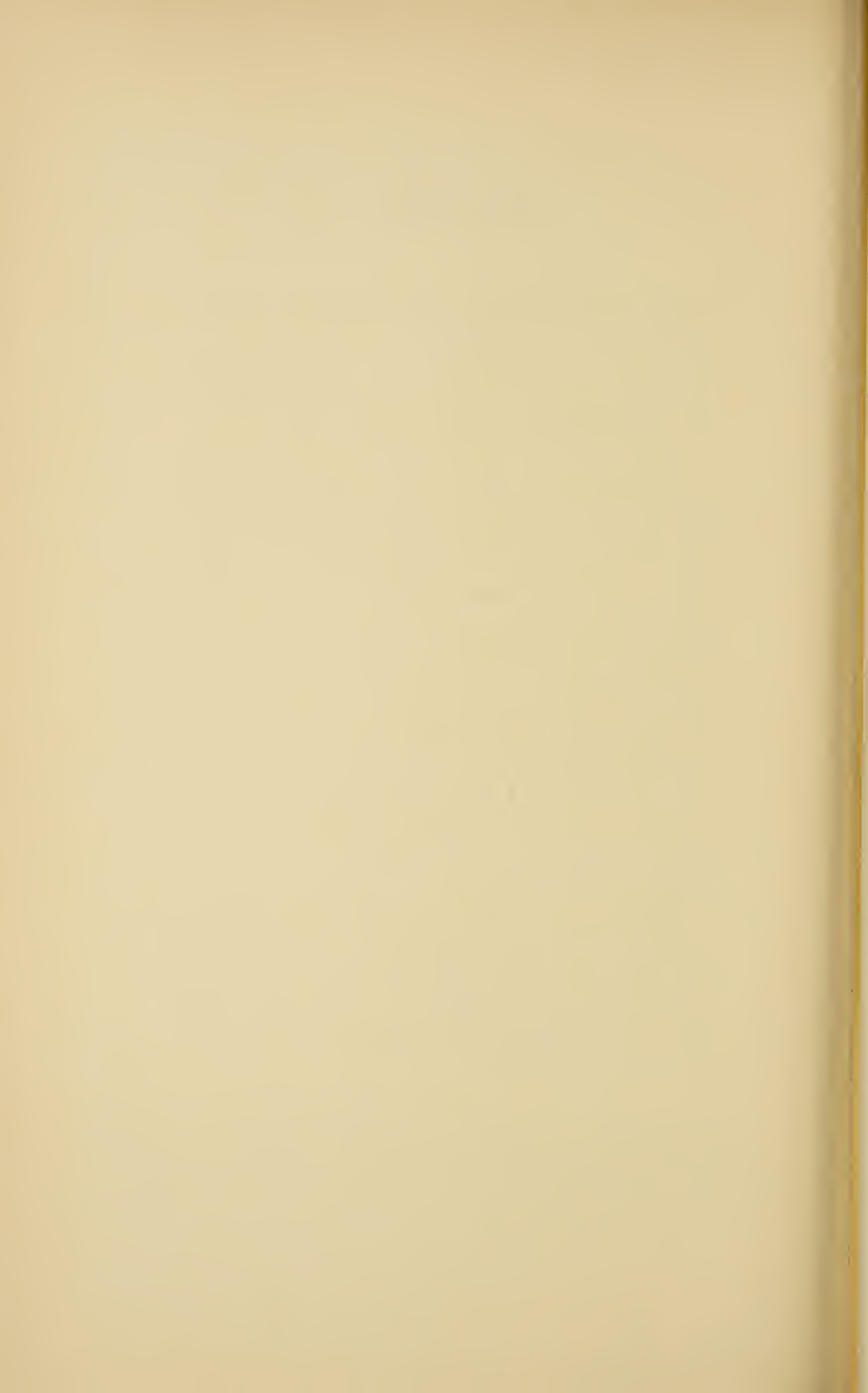
## TWITCHELL

hospital, and he never lacked courage in expressing his views of condemnation or praise, as the case warranted. His presence and his association always stood out for the highest ethical standards in whatever he became connected with.

“His interest in all things medical was intensely keen, and this interest continued until a few days before his death. Of the many burdens which he carried, there was none that was so trying to him and so hard for him to bow down to, as the inability in the last five years of his life to continue his activities in the interests of the public welfare. Aggressive, dogmatic and insistent in those things in which he was interested, he nevertheless had a high appreciation of the opinions of those who disagreed with him and he was most highly respected and admired and his death means a personal loss to all closely associated with him and his work.

“It was moved that a copy of these resolutions expressing the appreciation of the staff in the loss of this most active hospital supporter be conveyed to the Board of Trustees, to his sister, Miss Margaret Twitchell and to the Public Press.”

The Franklin County Public Hospital was not the only institution to benefit by Dr. Twitchell's professional and personal merit and initiative. As early

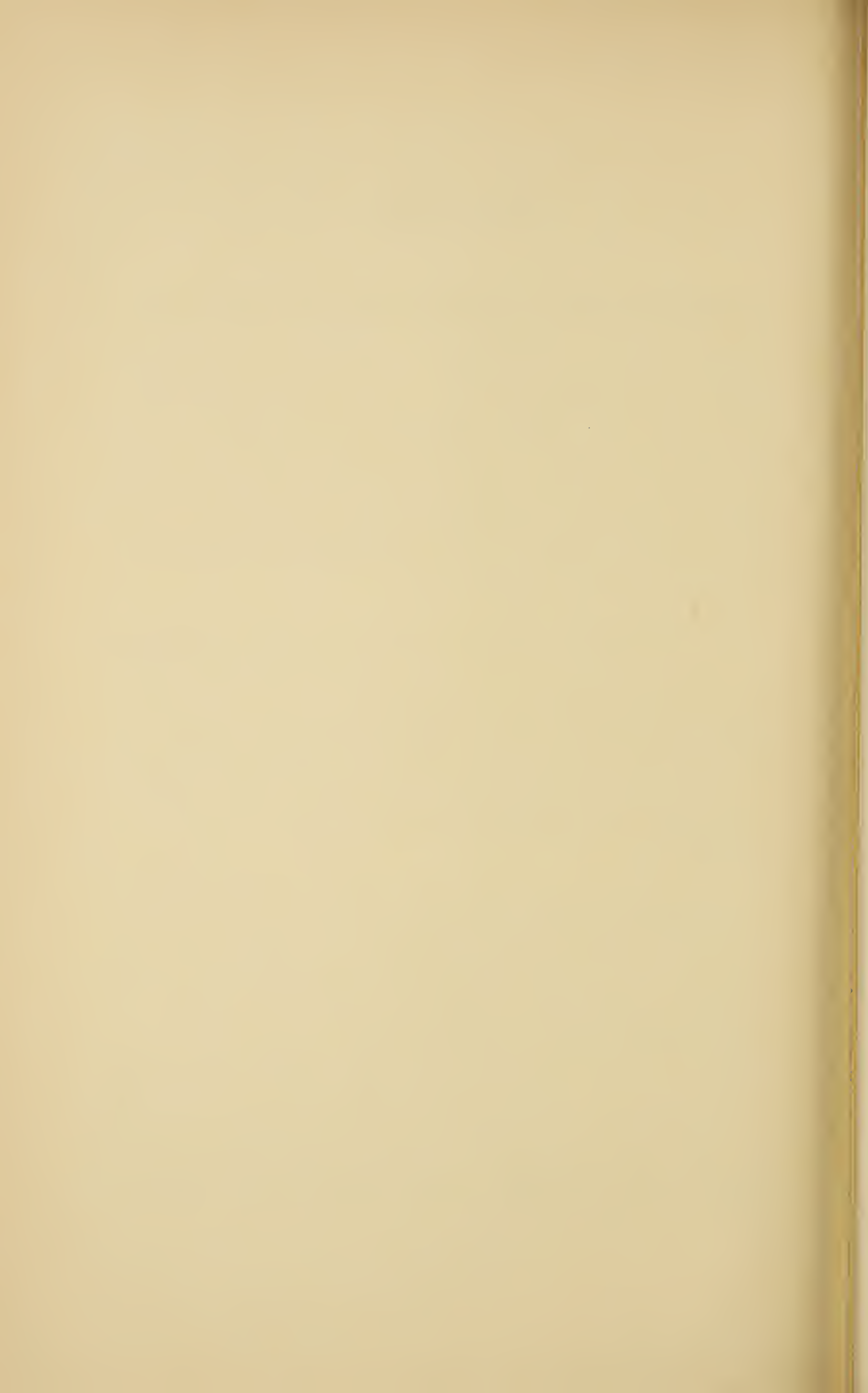


## TWITCHELL

as 1900 he began to realize the need for an isolation hospital and to advocate its establishment. After many years, during which he conducted speaking campaigns for funds throughout the country, he finally succeeded in arousing sufficient interest in the project to secure the necessary appropriation and the hospital was built in 1922, a lasting memorial to his devoted and untiring efforts.

Dr. Twitchell was always active in the campaigns for raising funds for the Greenfield Public Hospital and the Franklin County Public Hospital. Personally he contributed liberally, and many of the campaigns were successful largely because of his active participation.

Early in his career, Dr. Twitchell became interested in town government and took an active part in shaping its policies. He was instrumental in creating the limited town meeting form of government, a town finance committee and the budget system in town finance. The public school system and the library board received his earnest attention; in fact, there was practically no movement for the general





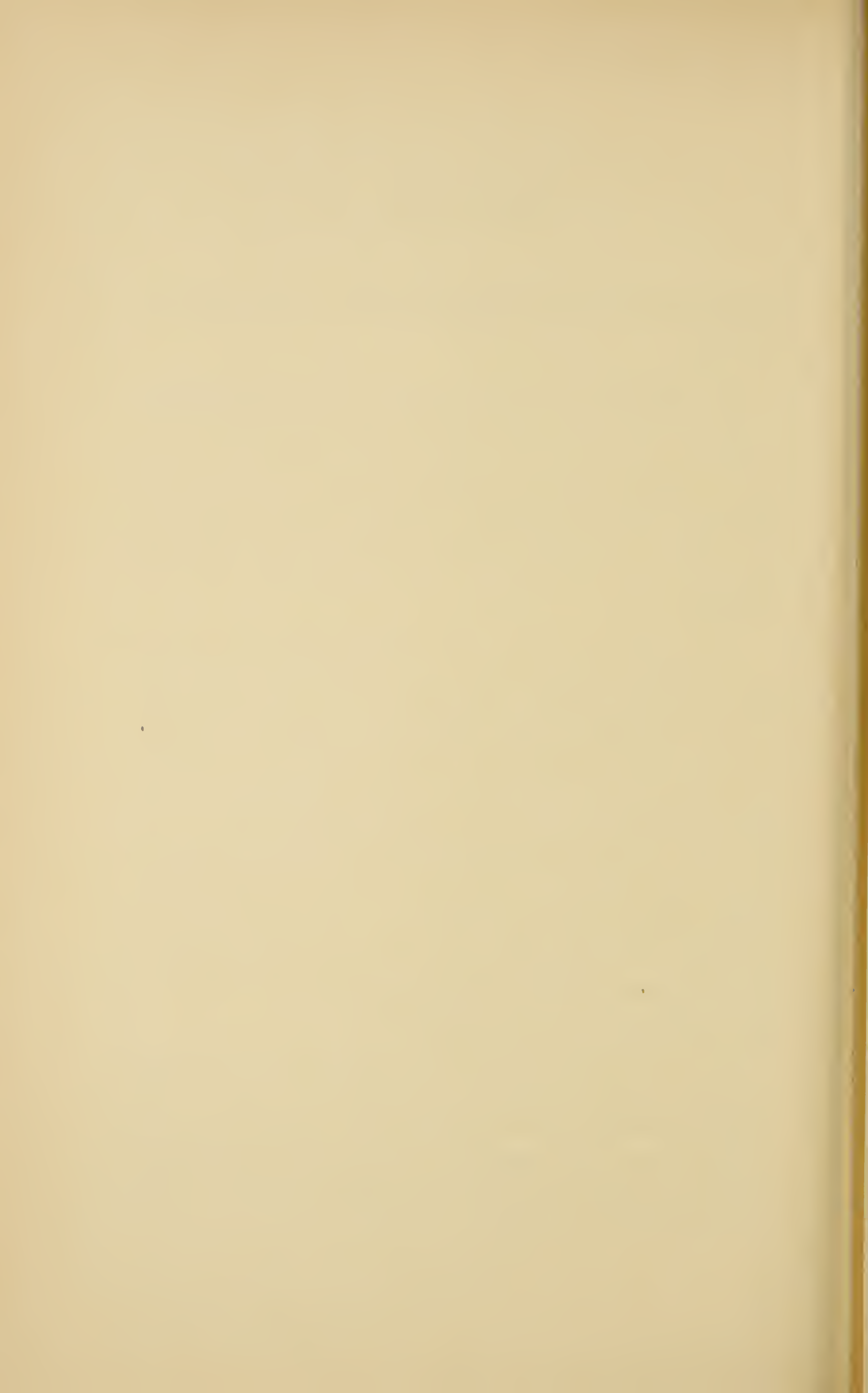
## TWITCHELL

welfare that did not benefit from his constructive influence.

Dr. Twitchell was a member of all the leading medical societies in the county and state. He served as president of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society and the Franklin District Medical Society, and as vice-president of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

In his private practice, Dr. Twitchell was beloved by his large number of patients. He was the ideal type of family doctor, and underneath his professional exterior there was a warm and sympathetic understanding for the personal problems of his patients. When ill health forced him to close his office, the leading newspapers of the section commented with regret on this fact, and called attention to the great public services he had found time to accomplish in his busy and useful career.

The Twitchell home in Greenfield was for many years the center of the cultural and social life in the community, and noted for its gracious hospitality. Dr. Twitchell was one of the leading members of the



## TWITCHELL

old Greenfield Comedy Club and often took the leading part in the plays presented by the Club from time to time.

As a member of the All Souls' Unitarian Church in Greenfield, and as president of the Laymen's League, Dr. Twitchell was as sincere and devoted to his church as he was to his profession. The Third Congregational Unitarian Society was generously remembered in his will, and the following, quoted from a resolution adopted by the Laymen's League upon his death, is indicative of the character and high standing of Dr. Twitchell as a churchman:

"George Pierce Twitchell, M. D., for forty-four years a citizen of Greenfield and a supporter of All Souls' Church, died on December 2, 1930, in his seventy-fifth year. His passing deserves special note at the hands of John F. Moore Chapter of the Laymen's League. To the Chapter he was an inspiring and devoted supporter. It was one of the principal interests of the later years of his especially noteworthy life. The League and its service to the church and the community was one of the concerns nearest to his heart. He was, while his strength permitted,





## TWITCHELL

a constant attendant at its local meetings and its conferences whether they were held near his home or at more distant places. Before the formation of the League, he was a stalwart worker among the laymen's organizations which were its predecessors in Unitarian history. He believed firmly in the advantage of organized efforts of liberal laymen in the support of the church and the promotion of general welfare.

\* \* \* \* Throughout his life in Greenfield, besides being one of its most intelligently interested citizens and one of its most actively engaged medical practitioners, he found time to be a deeply interested churchman. To the ministers of the church he gave his support, assistance and kindly criticism. To the meetings of its laymen he brought a cordial spirit, deep and valuable comradeship and a constant willingness to undertake the most ungrateful of all tasks in church management, the raising of money. He was ever hopeful and ever confident of the future of the church. His spirit was ever controlled by deep religious feeling and deeply seated faith. The decline of his physical powers, which unfortunately restricted his bodily activities for several years at the end of his life, was never attended by the least flagging of interest in what was going on about him. At the





## TWITCHELL

front of his interests were the affairs of the Church and the Laymen's League.

"We deeply feel his passing. To have had his interest and support was the great good fortune of this church and this Chapter.

"Be it resolved: that these expressions of appreciation be adopted by this Chapter and made a part of its records."

Dr. Twitchell married, June 23, 1887, Charlotte Heywood Phillips, daughter of Moses D. and Charlotte (Foxcroft) Phillips. She was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, November 15, 1849, and died in Greenfield, November 3, 1929. Mrs. Twitchell fully shared her husband's interest in public welfare and was one of the most active women in the community's social and charitable work. The wide scope of her activity and the deep sense of loss felt throughout the city at her passing is described in the following from the "*Greenfield Gazette-Recorder*" in its issue of November 4, 1929:

"Charlotte Heywood Phillips Twitchell, wife of Dr. George P. Twitchell, and one of Greenfield's best known women, died Sunday morning



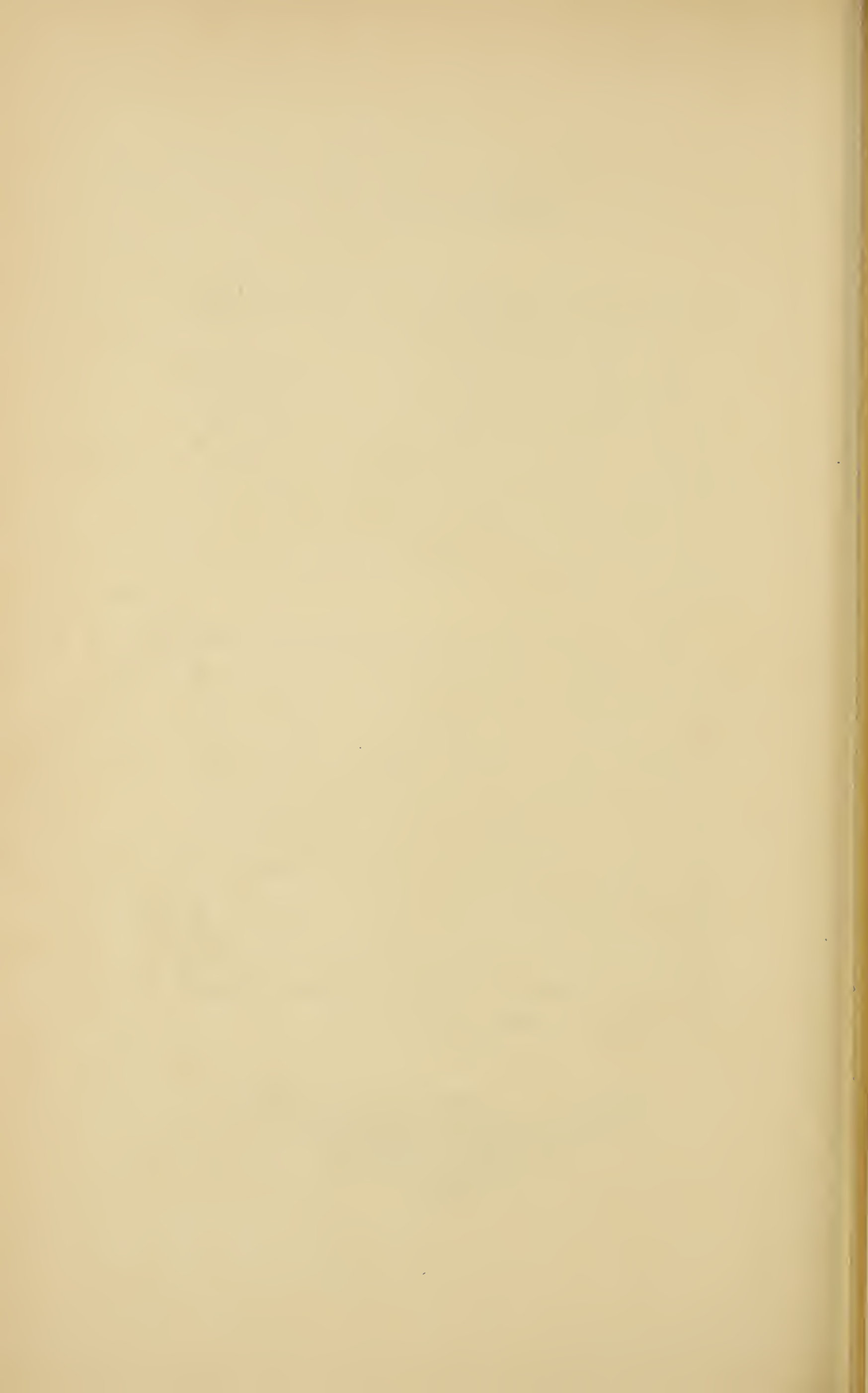
## TWITCHELL

at her home on Franklin Street after an illness of but a few days from pneumonia.

"Mrs. Twitchell's chief public service was her forty years of membership on the board of trustees of the public library. She was elected a member in 1890 and soon afterward was chosen secretary of the board, a position which she filled very ably until last year, when she gave up the secretaryship by choice, but remained a member of the board.

"She was deeply interested in all that pertained to the library's good and gave constantly of her time and thought in its service. She took an active part in the development of a new children's room and the completion of an addition to the library for this purpose this season gave her much satisfaction. A woman of fine public spirit, she greatly endeared herself to all who were connected with her in the many interests of Greenfield with which she was connected, including the Greenfield Woman's Club, All Souls' Unitarian Church and the All Souls' branch of the Woman's Alliance."







## WAITE

*Arms: Argent, chevron gules between three bugle-horns, stringed, sable.*

*Crest: A bugle-horn, stringed, sable, garnished.*

*Motto: Pro aris et focis.*

(“Family Records of the Descendants of Thomas Wait of Portsmouth, Rhode Island,” John Cassan Wait, privately printed, 1904.)

THE surname Waite, originally spelled Wayghte or Wayte, is said to be derived from the German “wacht,” meaning watch. Other spellings found in early records are Wayt, Wayght, Waight, Wait, Waitt and Waiet.

The family is of ancient origin and was undoubtedly settled in Normandy long before the Conquest of England, where the first authentic record of the Waites is found in 1075. In that year Ralf de Waiet, a follower of William the Conqueror, who is said to have married Emma, sister of Roger,

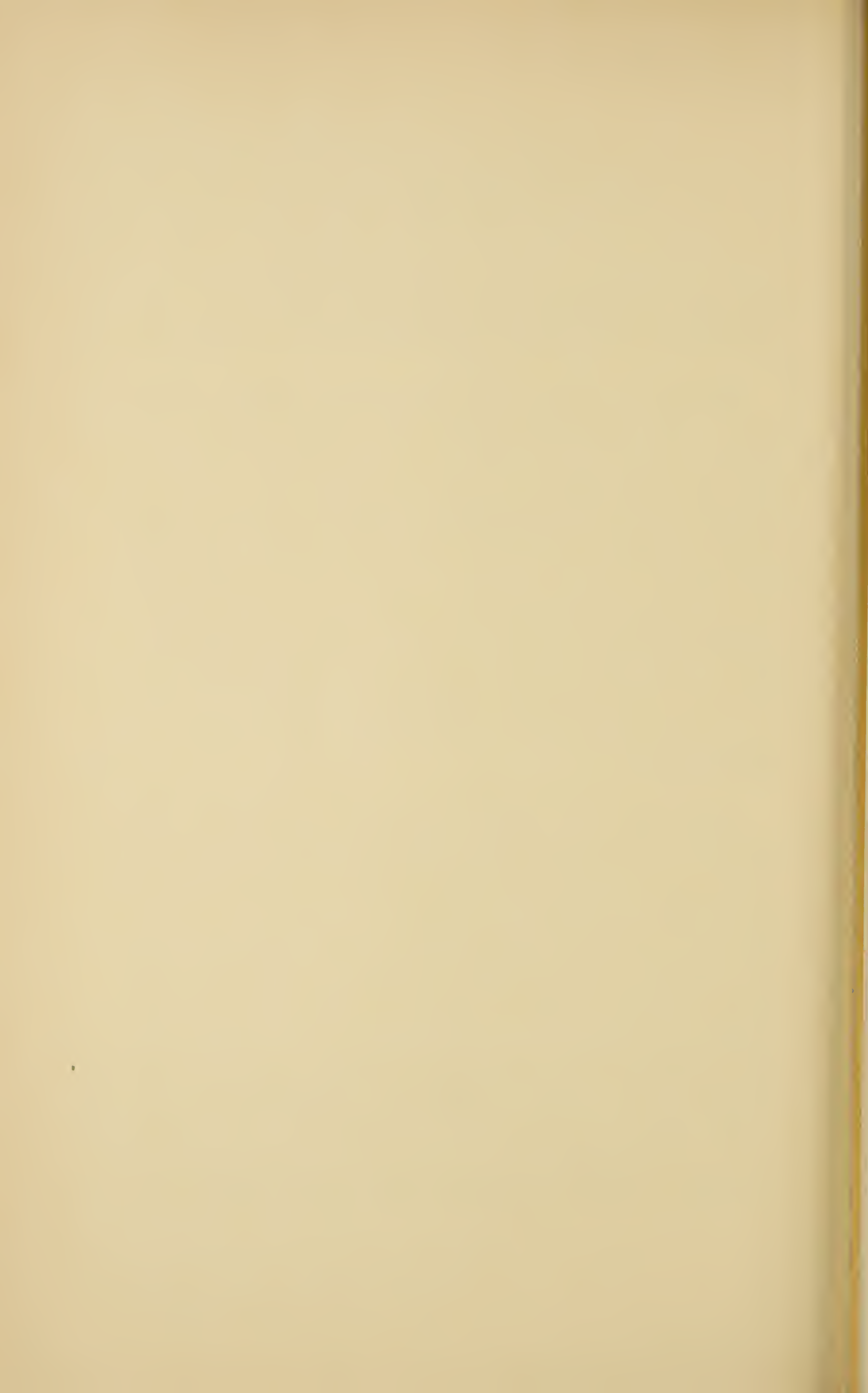


## WAITE

Earl of Hereford, cousin of the Conqueror, was granted the Earldom, City and Castle of Norwich.

Extensive research by genealogists leaves little doubt that Ralf de Walet is the direct ancestor of Ricardus Le Wayte of County Warwick, who was Escheator of counties Berkshire, Wilts, Oxford, Bedford and Bucks in 1315. From that time until the first half of the seventeenth century the name was usually written Wayte and then begins to appear as Wait and Waite, the latter form arising from the then prevalent custom of adding an "e" to words in general use.

The name was quite common in central and southern England during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, as well as in the northern part of Wales, and it has been authentically established that the progenitors of the family in America came from the latter country. Three brothers, Richard, Gamaliel and Thomas, born in Wales in 1596, 1598 and 1601 respectively, came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1634. The story of their emigration, according to a family tradition, is that they were set upon by a



## WAITE

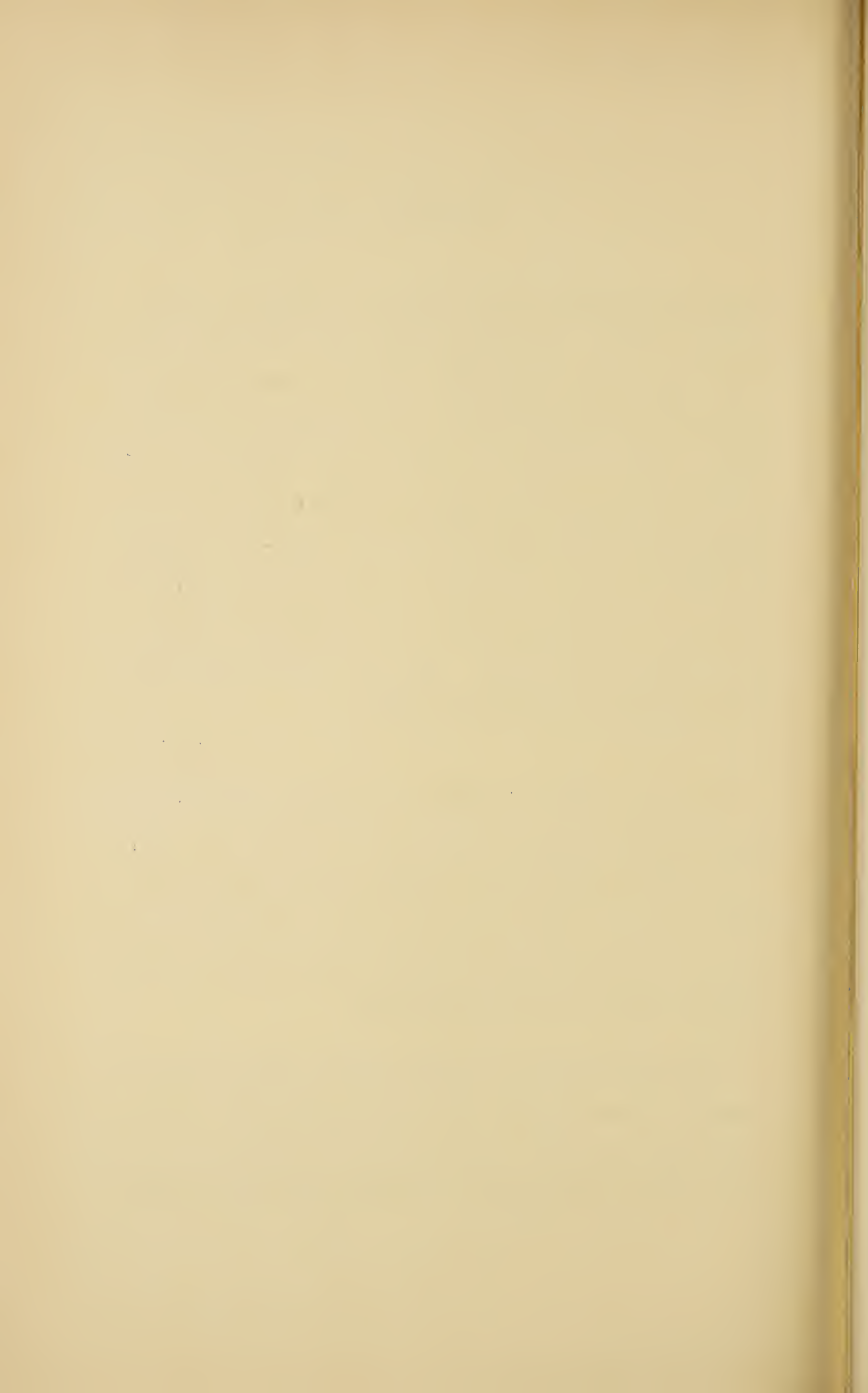
press gang while driving a herd of cattle to a market place in Wales. Escaping from their assailants, they sold their cattle and made their way to a seaport, where they embarked on a vessel bound for America. After their arrival in Plymouth, Richard and Gamaliel settled there permanently, while Thomas, progenitor of the line hereinafter followed, settled in Rhode Island. The Wait brothers were cousins of Thomas Wayte, member of the English Parliament and one of the judges, who, in 1649, signed the death warrant of Charles the First.

(Ibid.)

THOMAS WAIT, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, was born in Wales, in 1601, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, about 1677. He was one of the group who came from Boston to Southern Rhode Island in 1638 and founded a sister colony to Providence Plantations.

The first record of Thomas Wait is found in Portsmouth, where at the first meeting of the Council, held July 1, 1639, he was granted a house lot. He was made a freeman in Newport, March 6, 1641,





## WAITE

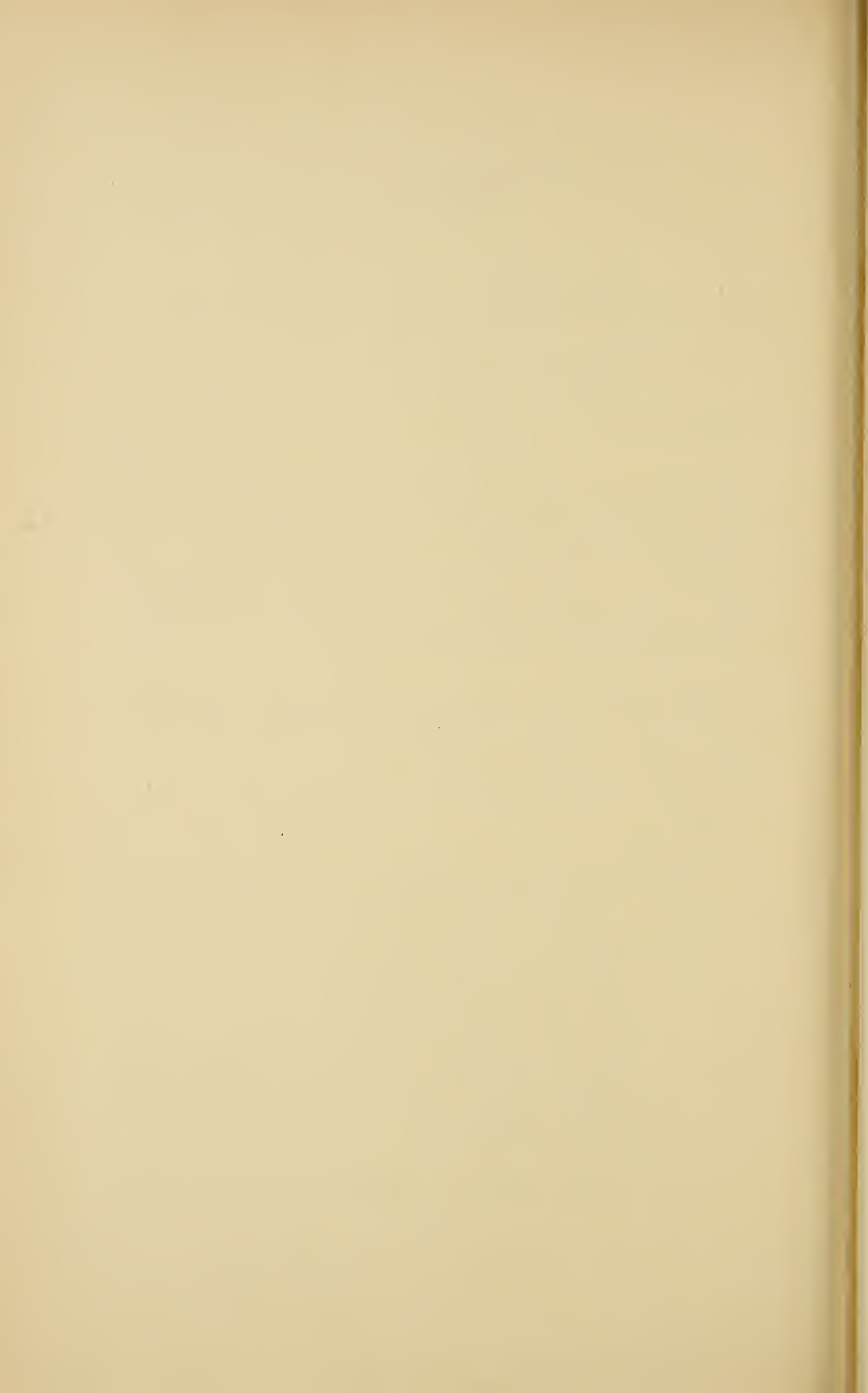
and was a witness to the will of Anthony Paine on May 6, 1649. It is also of record that on April 30, 1661, he bought lands at Acushnet and Cohasset in Massachusetts.

He died intestate and the Town Council divided his property among his children. He invariably wrote his name as Wait, and his descendants, with very few exception, used this form of spelling until the beginning of the present century.

The name of his wife is not on record. Since she is not mentioned in the division of property, she is believed to have died before 1677.

### Children:

- (1) Samuel, born in 1640, died in 1694. He was a resident of Narragansett, 1663-1671; of Wickford, 1672-77; and of Portsmouth, 1677-94. He was a signer of the petition from the residents of Narragansett to the Connecticut Court in 1663 for the protection of that colony. He took the oath of allegiance to Rhode Island, May 20, 1671. He married Hannah Whitman.
- (2) Joseph, died in Kingston, Rhode Island,



## WAITE

August 25, 1665. He married Sarah, surname unknown.

- (3) Benjamin, born in 1644, slain by Indians in Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1704. He resided in Hadley, Massachusetts, where he is of record April 25, 1665, and in Hatfield, where he is listed in 1668. He bought lands in Brookfield, Massachusetts, February 3, 1700. He married, June 8, 1670, Martha Leonard, daughter of John Leonard of Springfield, Massachusetts.
- (4) Jeremiah, born about 1645, died in Portsmouth, in 1677. He was a freeman May 6, 1673. He married Martha Brownell, daughter of Thomas and Ann Brownell. She was born in May, 1643, and died February 15, 1744.
- (5) Thomas, died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, in 1733. Records of land transfers in Rhode Island and Massachusetts show that he was a large landowner in both colonies. He was one of thirty men who bought Pocasset from Governor Winthrop for one thousand pounds in 1673. He was a resident of Little Compton in 1678 and of Tiverton in 1692. He granted lands at Tiverton to George Sisson and Joseph Cooke, both of Portsmouth, on September 14, 1700, and conveyed land at Little Compton to William Peabody, January 5, 1701. He was





## WAITE

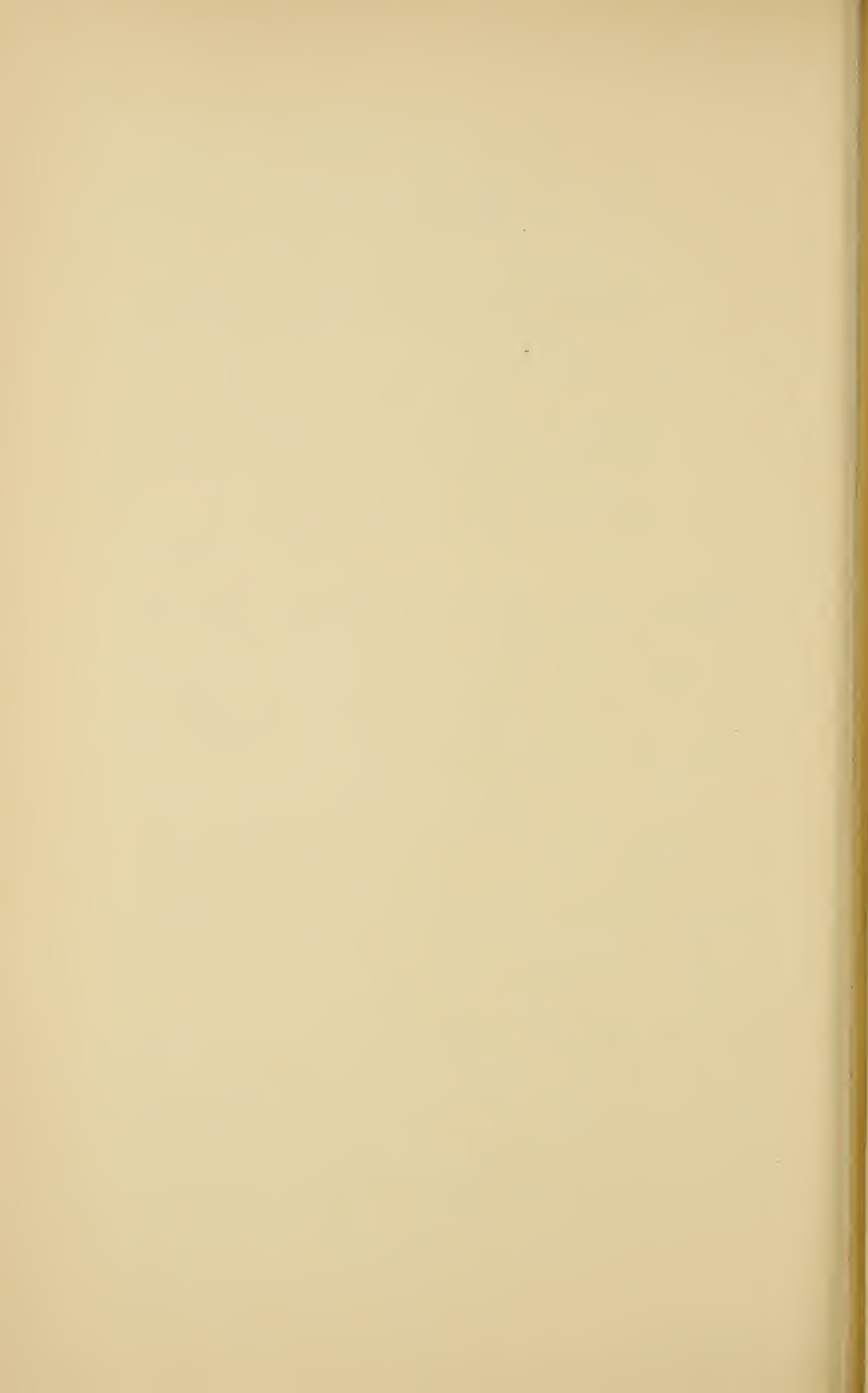
a resident of Dartmouth in 1727. He married Sarah Cook, daughter of John and Mary (Borden) Cook.

- (6) Mary, died in 1713. Married, April 5, 1676, Joseph Anthony, son of John and Susanna Anthony of Dartmouth.
- (7) Reuben, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

REUBEN WAIT, son of Thomas Wait, was born about 1650, and died in Dartmouth, October 7, 1707. He appeared before the court in Plymouth in 1685 and is on record as a proprietor of Dartmouth, where he was a prosperous farmer.

His will was proved October 11, 1707, and on November 5th of that year his wife was named executrix. He gave his son Thomas half of his farm; to his wife, twenty acres, a dwelling house and orchard for life, and movables "forever." To his four sons, Benjamin, Joseph, Reuben and Jeremiah, he gave the rest of his land in Dartmouth, and stipulated that at the death of his wife her house and land was to go to them. To each of his daughters he gave three pounds. The inventory of his estate



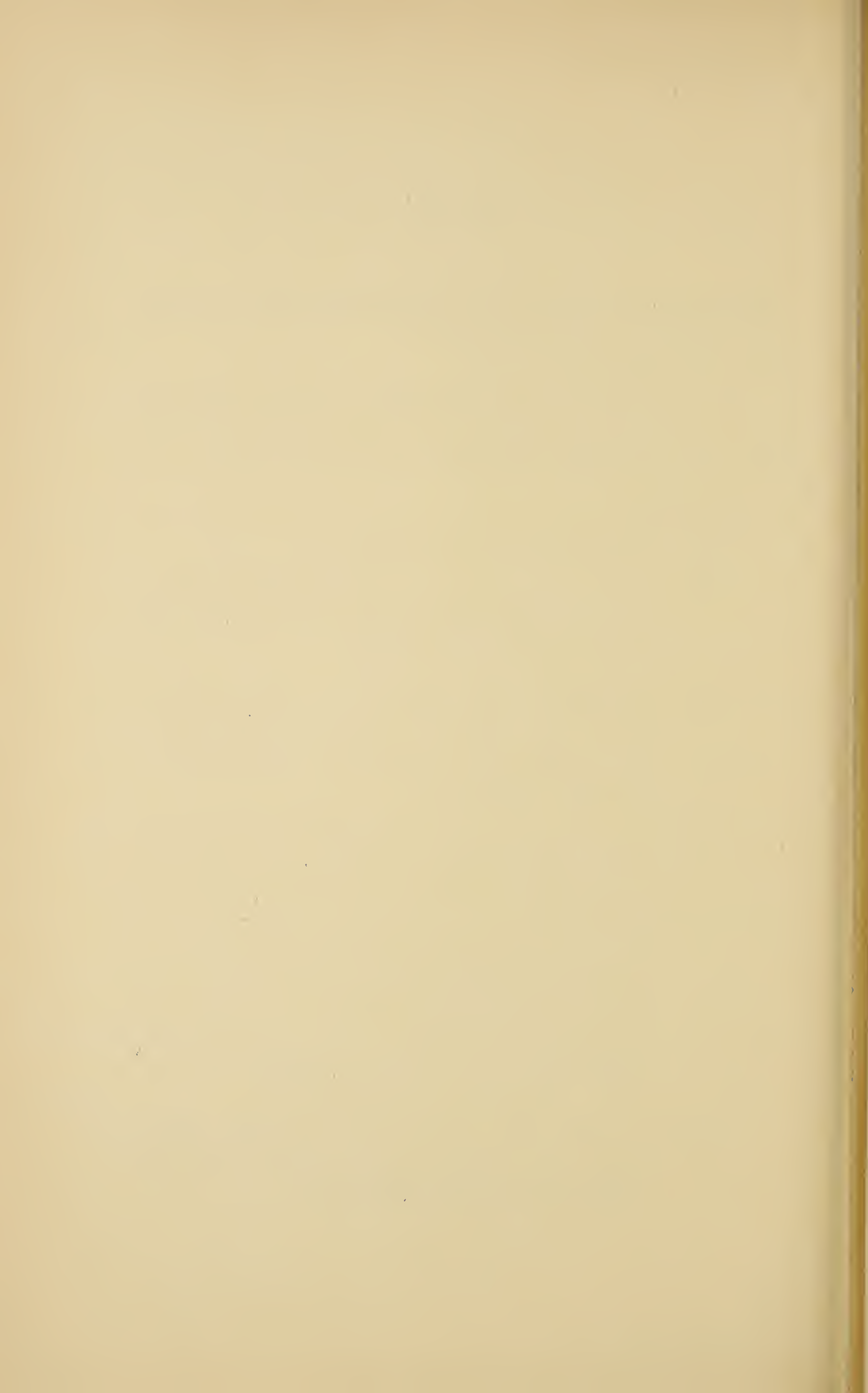
## WAITE

amounted to two hundred and seventy-one pounds, ten shillings and four pence.

He married in 1681, Tabitha Lounders, daughter of John and Jane (Kirby) Lounders of Dartmouth.

### Children:

- (1) Thomas, of whom further.
- (2) Elinor, born January 4, 1688. Married, January 5, 1704, Abiel Tripp, son of Abiel and Deliverance (Hall) Tripp.
- (3) Benjamin, born January 12, 1690, died in 1772. His will was probated February 24, 1772. He was a member of the Society of Friends. Unmarried.
- (4) Joseph, twin, born June 24, 1693, died about 1774. He lived in Dartmouth, where on September 4, 1714, he sold his interest in his father's estate to his brother Benjamin. He bought lands in Dartmouth, October 15, 1722, and conveyed his homestead in Dartmouth to his son on April 26, 1764. His will, dated September 15, 1761, was probated August 15, 1774. He married Elizabeth Wolf.
- (5) Abigail, twin, born June 24, 1693. She is listed as a member of the Society of Friends, February 19, 1726. Unmarried.



## WAITE

- (6) Reuben, twin, born January 15, 1695, died in 1757. Married, August 2, 1720, Elizabeth Hathaway.
- (7) Tabitha, twin, born January 15, 1695. She is listed as a member of the Society of Friends, February 19, 1726. Unmarried.
- (8) Jeremiah, born January 16, 1698, died September 16, 1754. Unmarried.

(Ibid.—“Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts,” Chicago, 1912)

THOMAS WAIT, son of Reuben and Tabitha (Lounders) Wait, was born in Dartmouth, April 23, 1683, and died about 1735. During the early part of his life he resided in Dartmouth, where, in 1721, he sold his interest in his father's estate to his brother Benjamin. He appears to have removed to Rhode Island in later life as several of his children were born in East Greenwich. He was admitted a freeman in Newport, in May, 1732.

He married, January 25, 1711, Mary Tripp, daughter of Joseph and Mehitable (Fish) Tripp of Dartmouth.





## WAITE

### Children:

- (1) Captain John, of whom further.
- (2) Reuben, born February 7, 1713, died about November 5, 1757. Married, March 7, 1745, Rebecca Tripp, born July 7, 1713.
- (3) Thomas, born February 29, 1716, died in 1790. Married, June 6, 1743, Tabitha Ellis, daughter of Gideon Ellis of East Greenwich, Rhode Island.
- (4) Mary, born April 5, 1718; married, November 13, 1743, William Tripp.
- (5) Meribah, born July 20, 1720; married, September 16, 1742, Benjamin Soule.
- (6) Mehitable, born November 18, 1722; married, April 28, 1746, Henry Reynolds.
- (7) Martha, born April 5, 1725.
- (8) Alice, born April 23, 1729.

(Ibid.)

CAPTAIN JOHN WAITE, son of Thomas and Mary (Tripp) Wait, was the first to change the spelling of the name. He was born November 30, 1711, and died in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, about 1787. He took a prominent part in the settlement of South



## WAITE

Kingstown and was active in military affairs. He is listed as Captain of the Independent Company of the Kingstown Reds of South Kingstown in May, 1777-78, and is referred to as colonel in the record of a meeting of proprietors of South Kingstown, held October 30, 1780.

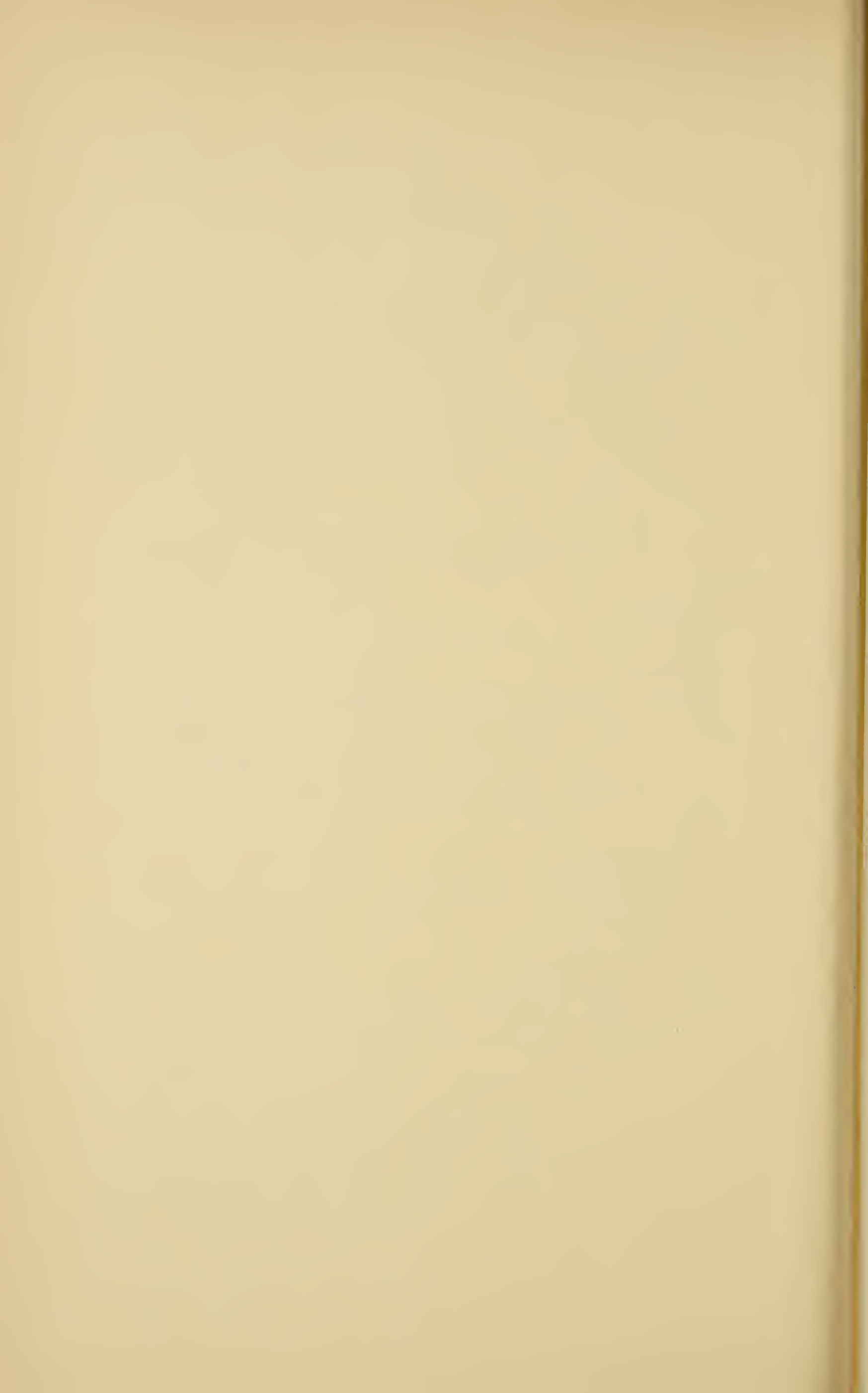
He married, October 21, 1733, Elizabeth Sullivant.

### Children:

- (1) Captain William, born February 10, 1735. He was a soldier in the Revolution. Married, January 23, 1757, Thankful Mathewson, born in 1738, died December 16, 1816.
- (2) Tabitha.
- (3) Meribah.
- (4) Mary.
- (5) Elizabeth.
- (6) John Ward, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

JOHN WARD WAITE, son of Captain John and Elizabeth (Sullivant) Waite, was born in 1745, and died in Tiverton, about 1801. He was a resident of





## WAITE

Tiverton the greater part of his life and prominent in civic affairs of the community. He was a farmer and large landowner.

He married in December, 1784, Abigail Tripp, daughter of Stephen Tripp of Dartmouth.

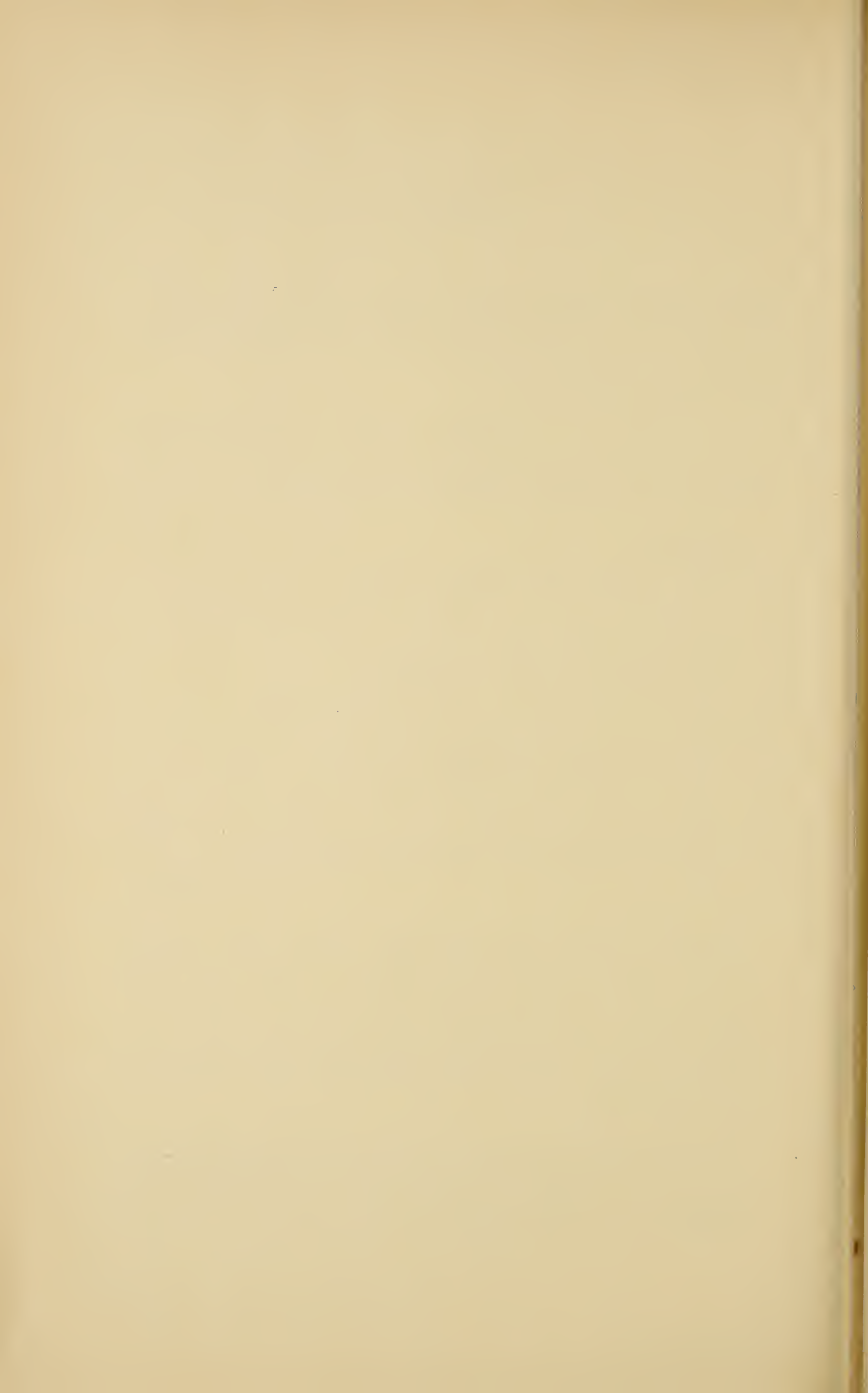
### Children:

- (1) Sarah, born June 3, 1786.
- (2) Patience, born May 13, 1788.
- (3) Peleg, of whom further.
- (4) Elizabeth, born December 8, 1793.
- (5) Stephen, born July 20, 1795.
- (6) Jireh, born June 8, 1798.
- (7) Nancy, born November 26, 1800.

(Ibid.)

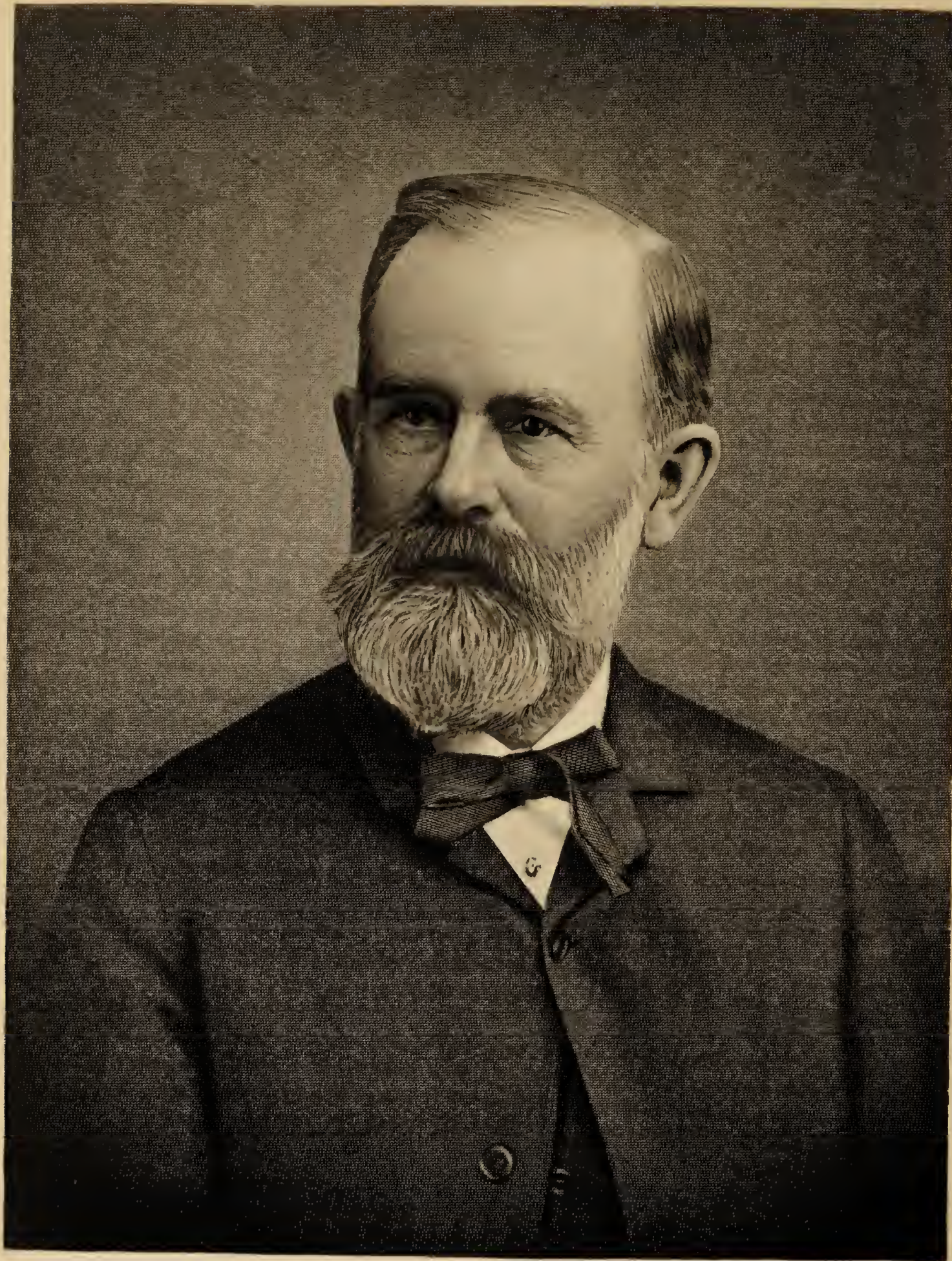
PELEG WAITE, son of John Ward and Abigail (Tripp) Waite, was born April 22, 1790, and died about 1871. He removed with his family to New Bedford about 1830 and made his home there the rest of his life.

He married on December 3, 1817, Ruby Howard, daughter of Daniel and Judith Howard of Tiverton,









Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn.

Berry H. Waite



## WAITE<sup>28</sup>

where she was born September 25, 1791. She died in New Bedford, February 11, 1873.

### Children:

- (1) Crary Bailey, born in Tiverton, August 6, 1818, died in New Bedford, March 3, 1892; married, October 18, 1847, Emily Hill, born April 27, 1820, died September 25, 1877, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy Hill.
- (2) Stephen, born in Tiverton, March 29, 1821, died April 2, 1910, in New Bedford; married, July 30, 1843, Sarah T. Sears, born June 8, 1823, died January 3, 1899, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Thatcher) Sears.
- (3) Leavitt, born in Tiverton, October 23, 1822, died in New Bedford, August 7, 1913; married, November 28, 1847, Jerusha B. Sherman, daughter of Seth and Lucy Sherman.
- (4) Benjamin Howard, of whom further.

(Ibid.—Family data)

BENJAMIN HOWARD WAITE, son of Peleg and Ruby (Howard) Waite, was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, August 24, 1824, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, April 9, 1898. His parents removed from Tiverton to New Bedford when he





## WAITE

was a child, and he received his education in the public schools of that city. Immediately after leaving school he was given employment in a local grocery store as a clerk and showed, even at that early stage of his career, a marked aptitude for mercantile pursuits. He was naturally energetic and ambitious, traits of character which, in a short time, led him to seek larger opportunities for his services. He removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he secured a position as clerk in a dry goods store and soon earned the approval of his employers by his strict attention to business. He remained in Worcester two years and then accepted a position as clerk in one of the leading dry goods establishments of Boston. This was for him a great opportunity as he was now resolved to have a business of his own and he began to save systematically with that end in view. He mastered every detail of the business and by 1846 had acquired sufficient capital to engage in business for himself.

In that year he returned to New Bedford and opened a grocery and dry goods store at the corner of North and Foster Streets. With this modest be-



## WAITE

ginning was inaugurated an exceptionally successful mercantile career, covering a period of nearly fifty years.

Mr. Waite built up a large trade and more commodious quarters soon became necessary. He removed to the Stetson Building at No. 20 Purchase Street, where he engaged in the dry goods business exclusively. In those days the general store was common everywhere, whereas a store featuring one line of merchandise was a novelty which attracted the public. Mr. Waite conducted his business according to the most up-to-date methods and it soon became the leading dry goods establishment in the city. He became widely and favorably known throughout the entire section as a dependable merchant, and his reputation for honesty and square dealing was firmly established.

With admirable foresight Mr. Waite invested heavily in central real estate in New Bedford. He bought several pieces of land on Purchase Street and in 1860 erected a modern business building at No. 40 Purchase Street into which he moved his store shortly





## WAITE

before the outbreak of the Civil War. This move was attended with the same success that marked all his undertakings and he remained at this location for many years. He eventually retired from the dry goods business to devote himself entirely to his extensive real estate interests.

Mr. Waite improved his properties, which were always in demand, and with keen business judgment and unbounded faith in New Bedford's future, he erected several buildings in the business section. The Waite Building at 67-71 William Street was completed in 1879, and in that year he opened a carpet store at this location which he operated successfully until the time of his death. His public spirit found expression in notable civic achievements and a long and honorable career.

Although he was keenly interested in political matters, he never sought or held public office. He was a citizen of the highest type and took his civic responsibilities seriously. He was frequently a leader and advocate of reform movements deemed necessary by changing social conditions. During the latter



## WAITE

part of his life, his time was largely occupied in looking after his real estate holdings, the steadily increasing value of which were proof of his sound business judgment.

Mr. Waite led an exemplary private life. He was essentially a home man, and spent his leisure time in the family circle. He was not a club man or member of fraternal organizations, but he was always deeply interested in the charitable institutions of New Bedford and contributed generously to their needs.

Benjamin Howard Waite married, May 23, 1849, Martha Jefferson Blodgett, daughter of Luther and Mary (French) Blodgett of Boston. She was born in Boston, July 14, 1829, and died in New Bedford, June 9, 1908.

### Children:

- (1) Mary Alinda, born in Boston, July 2, 1850, died in New Bedford, January 31, 1927; married, October 30, 1873, Oliver Franklin Brown, born February 19, 1849, in New Bedford, where he died February 19, 1933, son of Oliver Hazard Perry and Mary Penfield (Hathaway) Brown. No children.



## WAITE

- (2) Clara Cornelia, born in Boston, November 5, 1852, died in New Bedford, November 3, 1934. A member of the American Rose Society and the New Bedford Horticultural Society from whom she has won numerous awards for rose exhibits. Married, October 14, 1874, Robert Manning Gibbs, born in Fall River, March 25, 1845, died in New Bedford, November 26, 1914, son of George Washington and Susan B. (Whelpley) Gibbs of Fall River. He was a pharmacist and for many years conducted a drug store in his native city. Removed in 1899 to New Bedford where he was active in civic affairs and a valued member of the Congregational Church.

### Children:

- (1) Howard Manning, born in New Bedford, March 26, 1876; married, December 8, 1902, Florence Nelson Brightman, born in Fall River, April 23, 1881, daughter of Frank Wilson and Abbie Franciala (Harrison) Brightman.

### Children:

- (i) Howard Manning, Jr., born in New Bedford, November 16, 1904; married, July 16, 1937, Margaret Ellen Nelson, born in





## WAITE

Baltimore, Maryland, June 29, 1910, daughter of James Arthur and Katherine (Triplett) Nelson.

### Child:

- (i) Katherine Nelson, born in New Bedford, July 2, 1938.
- (ii) Dorothy Brightman, born in New Bedford, February 17, 1907; unmarried.
- (II) Oliver Brown, born February 20, 1879, in Fall River, where he died March 20, 1885.
- (3) Eloise Howard, born August 4, 1858, in New Bedford, where she died January 23, 1860.
- (4) Florence Louise, born in New Bedford, December 10, 1861. Unmarried. Resides in New Bedford.
- (5) Daisy Mabel, born in New Bedford, February 17, 1869; married, January 2, 1892, Phineas Camp Headley, Jr., born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, December 20, 1858, died in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, October 14, 1921,



## WAITE

son of Phineas Camp and Deborah (Bartlett)  
Headley of New Bedford.

Child:

- (1) Margery Louise, born December 12,  
1892, died December 14, 1892.

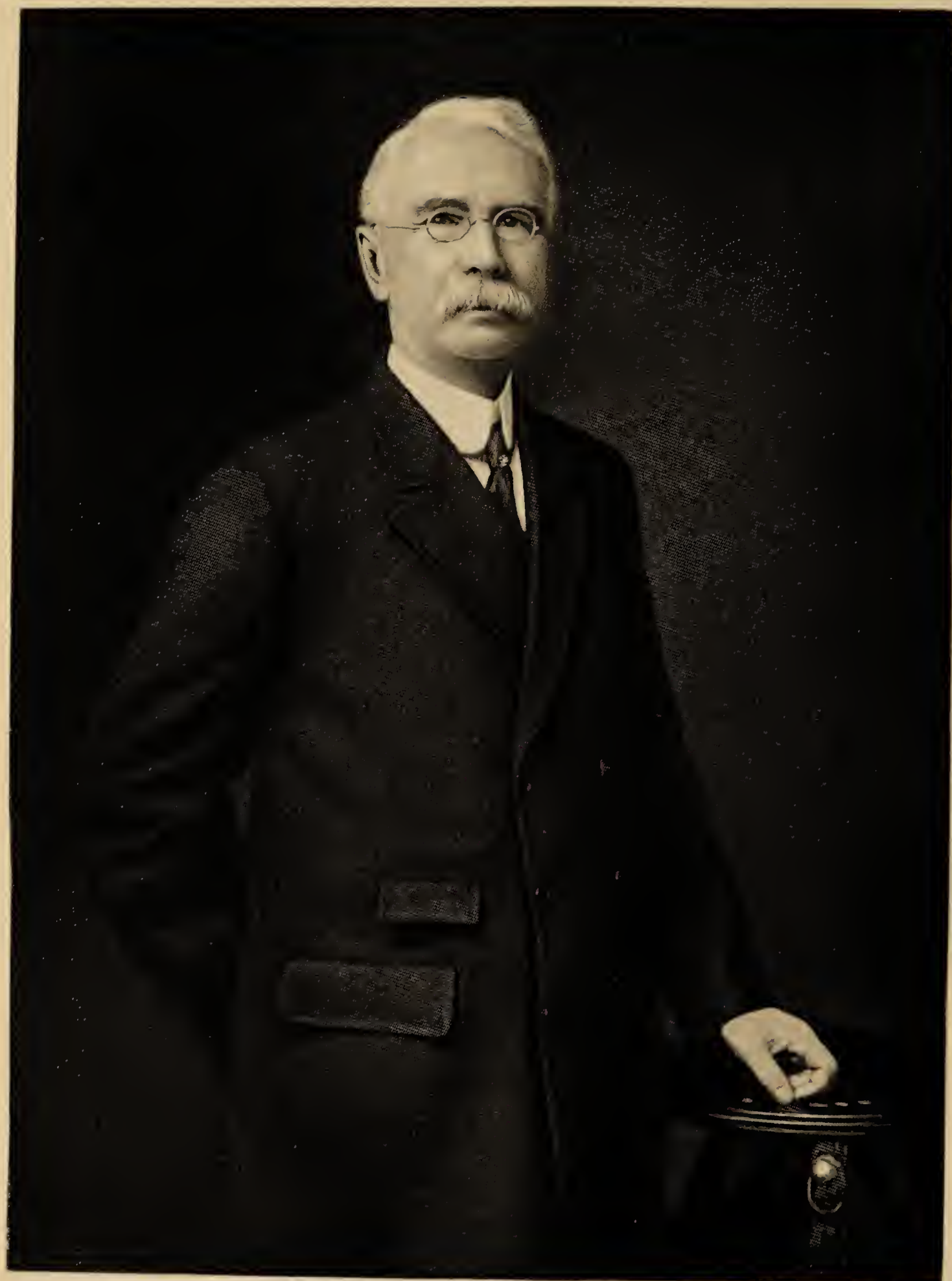
("Representative Men and Old Fam-  
ilies of Southeastern Massachu-  
setts," Chicago, 1912—Family data)












Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn

N. P. Howard

## WOOD

R. NORMAN PERKINS WOOD, son of Captain Alvan and Rosamond (Lee) Wood, was born in Bernard, Vermont, July 29, 1845, and died in Northfield, Massachusetts, July 23, 1929. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Bernard and prepared for college at Green Mountain Perkins Academy in South Woodstock, Vermont, and at Dean Academy, Franklin, Massachusetts. He entered Tufts College in 1870 and graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1874 and M.A. in 1875. Later he was to receive still higher honors from his Alma Mater in recognition of a half century of distinguished civic and professional achievements.

In 1875, Dr. Wood became Assistant Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys in Westboro, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1879, when he accepted the position as Principal of Green Mountain Perkins Academy in South Woodstock. While thus engaged he began to study medicine under Dr. O. W. Sherwin of Woodstock, and also attended lectures at the Universities of New York





## WOOD

and Vermont. He received his M.D. degree from Vermont University in 1882 and immediately began practice in Londonderry, Vermont, where he established a reputation for marked skill and ability in his chosen profession. In 1888, he removed to Northfield and for forty-one years faithfully and efficiently ministered to the needs of a constantly growing community. During these years he became identified with practically every phase of civic and public life and was regarded as one of Northfield's most distinguished and representative citizens.

While Dr. Wood's professional duties always came first, he was never too busy to take an active part in any movement calculated to promote the growth and welfare of Northfield. His voice was frequently heard in town meetings and his judgment on matters before the voters was almost invariably followed. He was a lifelong Republican and an influential member of the party in his district. For many years he served as Chairman of the Republican Town Committee, also frequently on the State committee, and was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature in 1911.

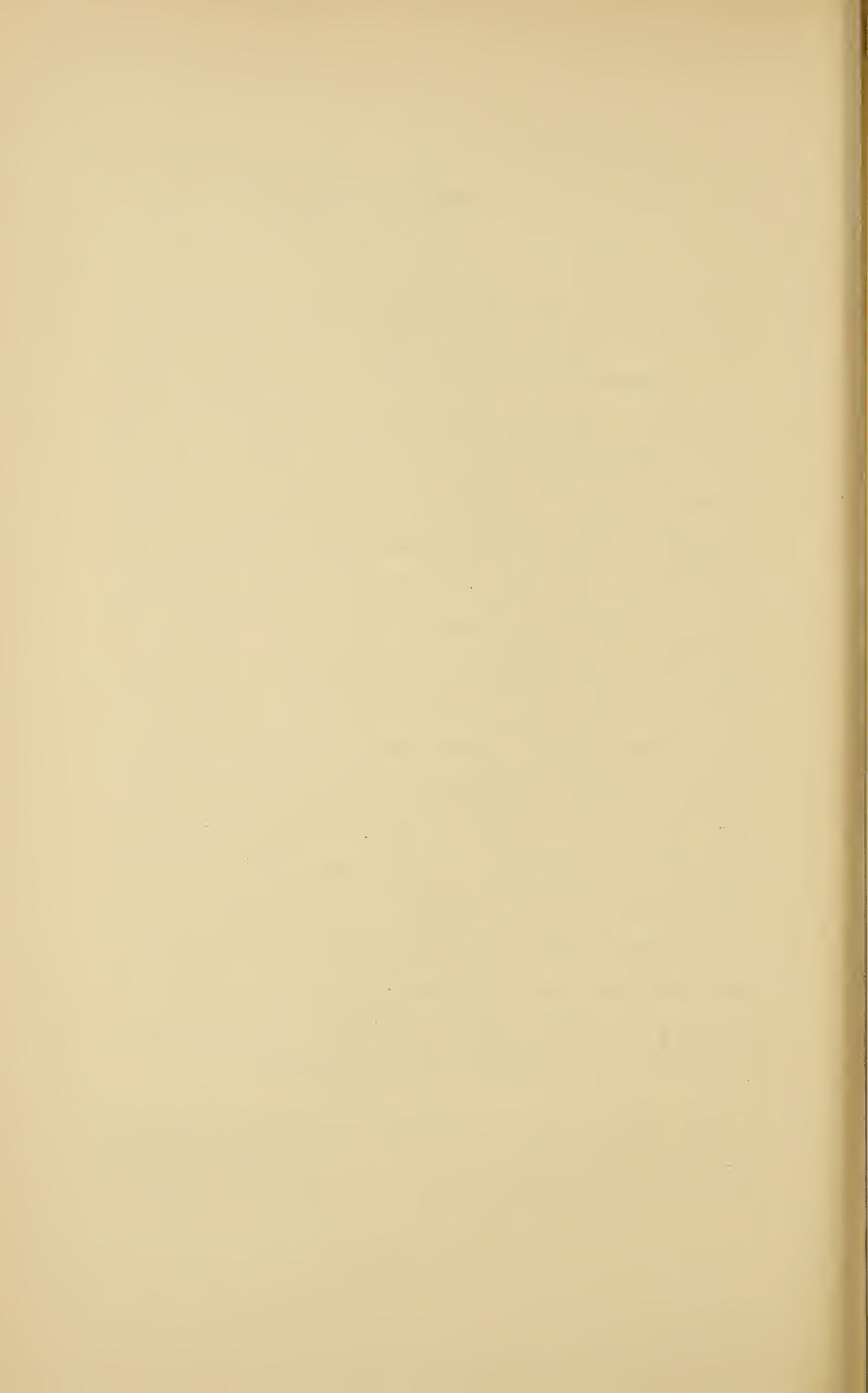




## WOOD

Dr. Wood was one of the leading physicians of Franklin County and held many positions of trust and responsibility. He was for many years school physician, United States examining surgeon for the local pension board for twenty-five years, and associate medical examiner for the eastern district of Franklin County during most of his residence in Northfield. He was Chairman of the Dickinson Memorial Library for forty years, and President of the Village Improvement Society for about the same period. When the 250th anniversary of the founding of Northfield was celebrated, he was Chairman of the Executive Committee and mainly responsible for the success of that event. He was much in demand as a speaker at dedication and memorial services and on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the new High School and Memorial Hall delivered an eloquent and sincere eulogy in memory of the late Mrs. Adeline M. D. Alexander, whose bequest made the building possible.

Dr. Wood was especially interested in the Dickinson Memorial Library to which he devoted



## WOOD

much thought and time, and that his services were fully appreciated by his fellow board members is evident from the following resolution adopted at the time of his death:

"A Resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of the Dickinson Memorial Library upon the death of Dr. Norman P. Wood, President of the Board.

"WHEREAS death has taken from our board its oldest and most devoted member, Dr. Norman P. Wood, who has given to the Dickinson Memorial Library forty years of earnest and enthusiastic service spent not only in painstaking care for its erection but also in subsequent unbroken interest for its maintenance, expansion and service to his fellow townsmen, and

"WHEREAS, we, the present members of the Board, knowing full well our late President's love for it and his unflagging zeal in increasing its usefulness to young and old in our town and to the many friends who summer in Northfield, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED: that we, the undersigned members of the Board, extend to his bereaved wife, for many years his colleague and ours in our joint trust, and to the members of his family,





## WOOD

our heartfelt sympathy in the great personal sorrow which has befallen them and in the loss which has come to our whole community in the passing of so useful a public servant.

C. C. STOCKBRIDGE,  
S. CATHARINE RICHARDSON,  
FRANK L. DULEY, *Secretary*,  
ALLEN H. WRIGHT.”

Dr. Wood was active in the medical societies and a member of the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Franklin District Society, of which he was Vice-President in 1894 and President from 1895-96.

Recognition of Dr. Wood's record of fifty years of outstanding professional and public achievements came in 1924 when he received the honorary degree of M.A. from Tufts College. Upon his return to Northfield after the presentation, he was greeted by a committee of citizens and friends, all of whom took personal pride and pleasure in the great honor conferred on their beloved physician and distinguished fellow townsman. An article in the October, 1929, issue of Tufts College Alumni



## WOOD

Bulletin gave a resumé of Dr. Wood's life and career, extolling his high character and emphasizing the worth of his services to humanity.

Dr. Wood was a prominent member of the Masonic Order. He was a past master of Harmony Lodge of Northfield, past worthy patron of Northfield Chapter, and a member of Connecticut Valley Commandery. His fraternal associates expressed their sincere grief on his passing in the following resolutions:

### HARMONY LODGE, A. F. AND A. M.

"WHEREAS: Worshipful Brother Norman P. Wood has answered the call of the Supreme Master,

"BE IT RESOLVED: That Harmony Lodge has lost a member, who through many years has been a faithful and efficient worker in the Lodge of his adoption. His strong personality and unfailing courage made him a natural leader, and not only in the Lodge but in all affairs of the town, he was foremost in promoting the welfare of the community. No calling presents a greater opportunity for service than that of the physician, and Dr. Wood in his long years of



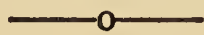
## WOOD

intimate association with so many of his fellows left a host of sincere mourners at his passing. We cherish his memory.

"BE IT ALSO RESOLVED: That we extend to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy and especially to his companion of more than half a century. May the memories of so many happy years of close companionship alleviate in some measure the grief of parting.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES C. STEARNS, *Sec'y.*"



## NORTHFIELD CHAPTER

"WHEREAS, in the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, Who has seen fit to remove from our midst a much esteemed friend and brother, Dr. Norman P. Wood, the third Worthy Patron of Northfield Chapter, and

"WHEREAS, we desire to express our regard and affection for him who has joined the great Chapter above, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED: that in his death our Chapter has sustained the loss of a most worthy and devoted member, whose ability, calm and conservative judgment, clear foresight and wise





## WOOD

counsel were an influence for good in the life of our Chapter.

"RESOLVED: that we extend to the bereaved family our sympathy in their affliction.

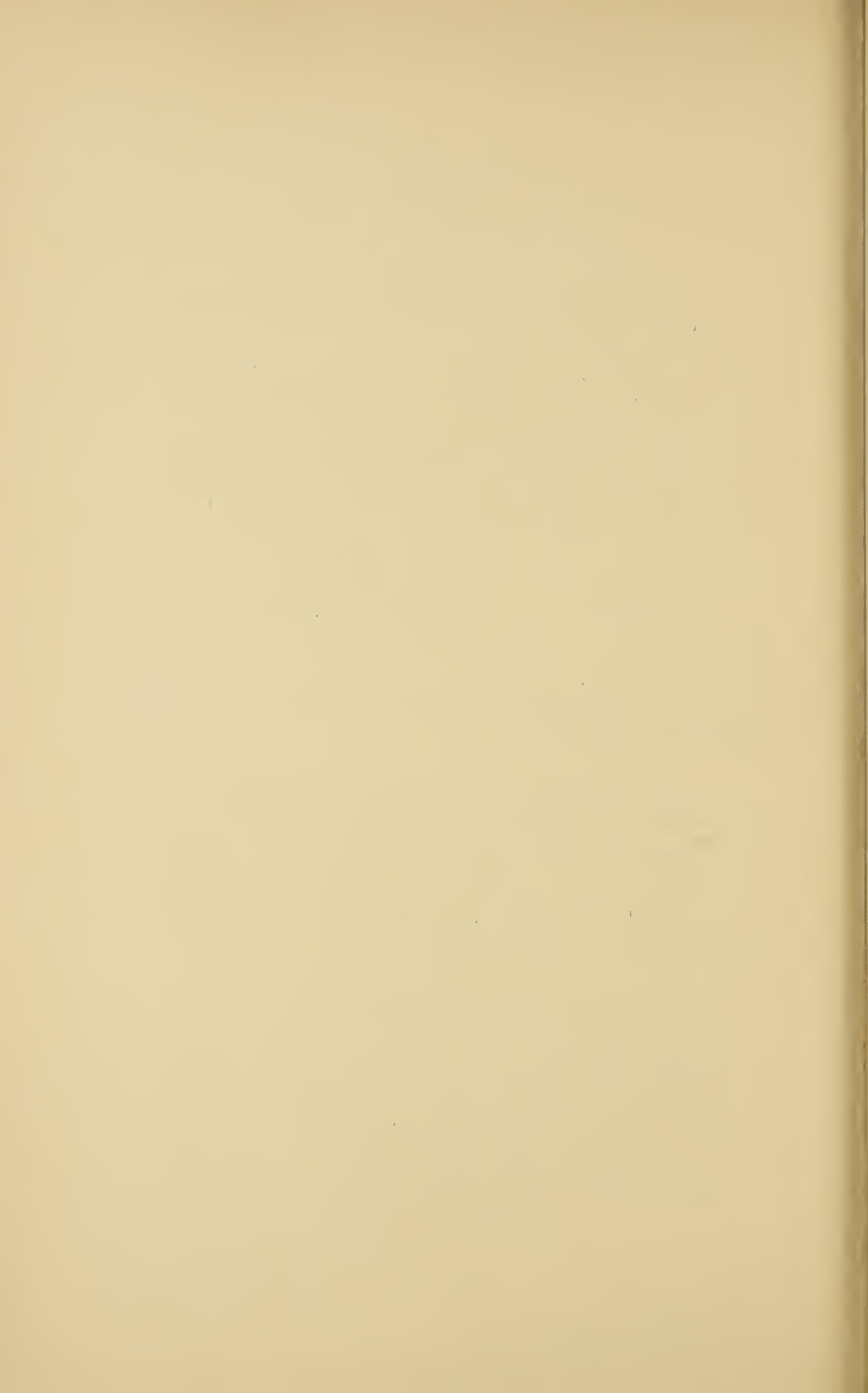
"RESOLVED: that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our Chapter and a copy of same be forwarded to the family.

CHARLES F. SLATE,  
LOUISE R. KRAUSE,  
JOSEPHINE A. WEBSTER."

The Franklin District Medical Society adopted the following resolution:

"On July 3d, 1929, occurred the death at his home in Northfield, Massachusetts, of Norman Perkins Wood, a member of this Society since about 1888, a period of forty years. Born in 1845, had he lived seven days longer, he would have been 84 years of age.

"Dr. Wood's medical life began relatively late, as he was 37 years of age when he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine, from the University of Vermont, having previously attended for a time the medical department of the University of New York. Previous to taking up the study of medicine, he had been for six or



## WOOD

seven years a teacher, following his graduation from Tufts College in 1875, at the age of 30.

"He began the practice of medicine in Londonderry, Vermont, in 1882, and continued his work there for a period of six years. He then removed to Northfield, Massachusetts, where he has resided since.

"The older members of this Society will recall Dr. Wood as an agreeable, energetic, capable physician, always ready to do what was asked or required of him, and always doing it well. He was always interested in many things, and gave liberally of his time and of his energy. His interest in this Society was always keen and he did much to make its meetings interesting and instructive. He was always ready to read papers when called upon to do so, and it was seldom that he failed to take part in the discussion of papers read by others. At different times he served this Society as Censor, as Councillor, as Vice-President, and as President, and his services in all of these offices were always capable, efficient and progressive.

"The older members of this Society will remember with keen interest the joint meetings, annually held at the Hotel Northfield, in Northfield, comprising the Franklin District Society of Massachusetts, the Windham County



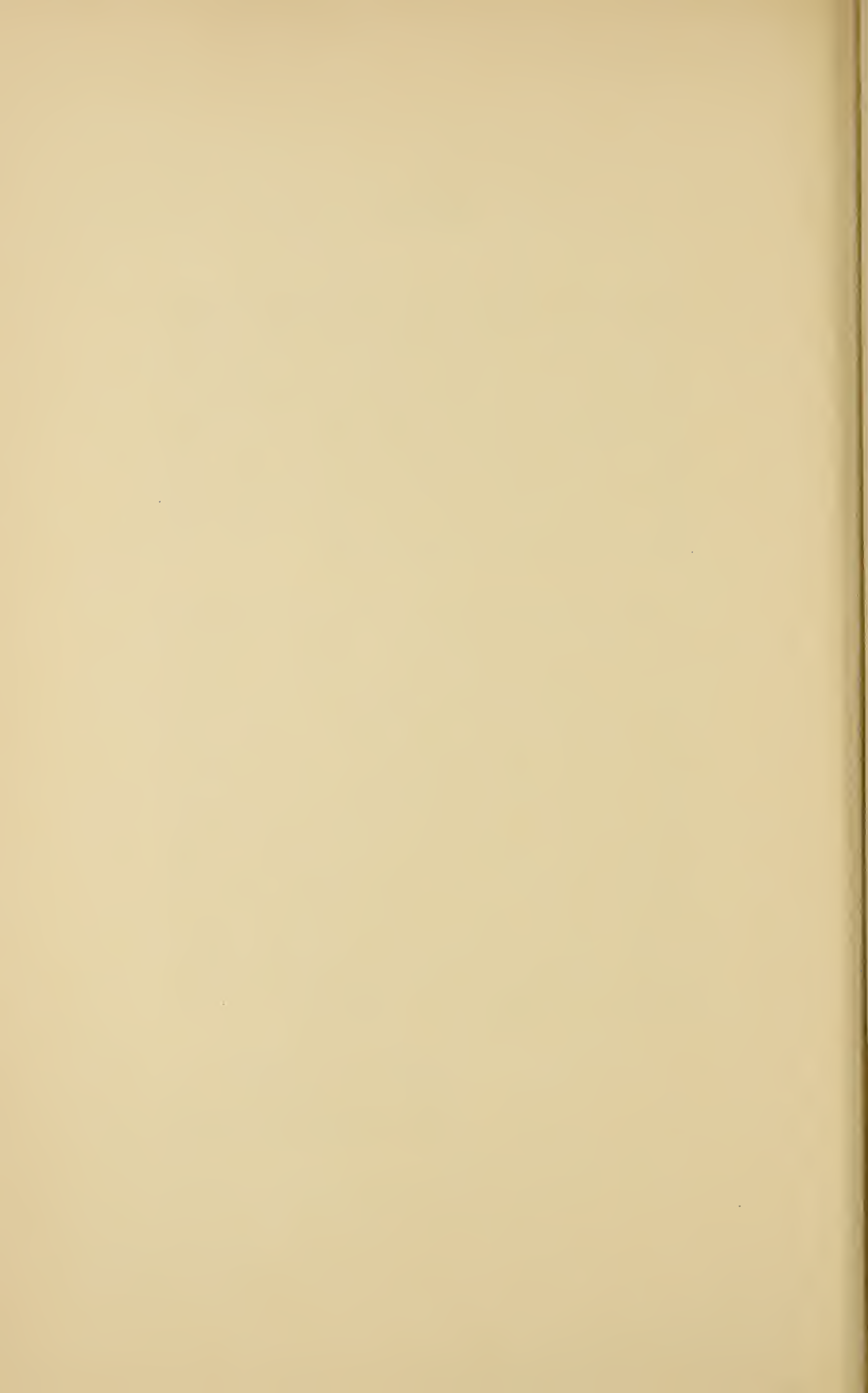


## WOOD

Society of Vermont, and the Cheshire County Society of New Hampshire. These were all-day meetings with a full program of a high type participated in by members of the three Societies, and always containing papers from two or three men from outside noted for some particular attainment. These meetings were the best meetings of the year in this region, and were gotten up entirely by Dr. Wood.

"As will be seen from this, in the death of Dr. Wood, this Society has lost its oldest member in point of years, and next to its oldest member in point of years of membership in this Society. As a member he has always been an honor to the Society, most highly esteemed by his contemporaries. As an officer of this Society, he gave of his best and this was much. By his death this Society has suffered a distinct loss and memories of his accomplishments and his personality will long remain with us. As a Society we wish to express to Mrs. Wood our appreciation of the many excellent qualities, and the high personal esteem held by its members for Dr. Wood.

DR. H. G. STETSON,  
DR. C. L. LIPTON,  
DR. CHARLES MOLINE."



## WOOD

Tributes to Dr. Wood's memory and his notable career were expressed by many leading personages of his day, who, through personal acquaintance or otherwise, had come to appreciate his exceptional character and qualities. Among them the following are quoted:

FROM W. R. MOODY

"It is only possible to write in terms of deep affection of one who for many years ministered to the physical needs of one's family, proving to be not only a skillful physician, but also a sympathetic friend. Dr. Wood stood by us through four generations of one family, in times of rejoicing and in hours of bereavement. It was he who spoke the word of faith when our only little son left us. 'Remember,' he said, 'where there is no sin, there is no sting in death.' He typified the best in the family physician of the past. He was exceptional in diagnosis and was always big enough to say, 'I don't know,' and ask for others in consultation.

"We shall miss him, and we would express to his wife and sons our deepest sympathy."



## WOOD

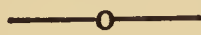
FROM MR. AND MRS. A. G. MOODY

"Forty years of personal friendship and professional service give many rich and pleasant memories.

"We admired our Doctor's keen mind and his constant study, even in the midst of his busy life, of the best written for his profession, yet finding time for a measure of the best in general literature.

"We loved his abiding interest and help in the growth and development of his babies, following them around the world with messages of love.

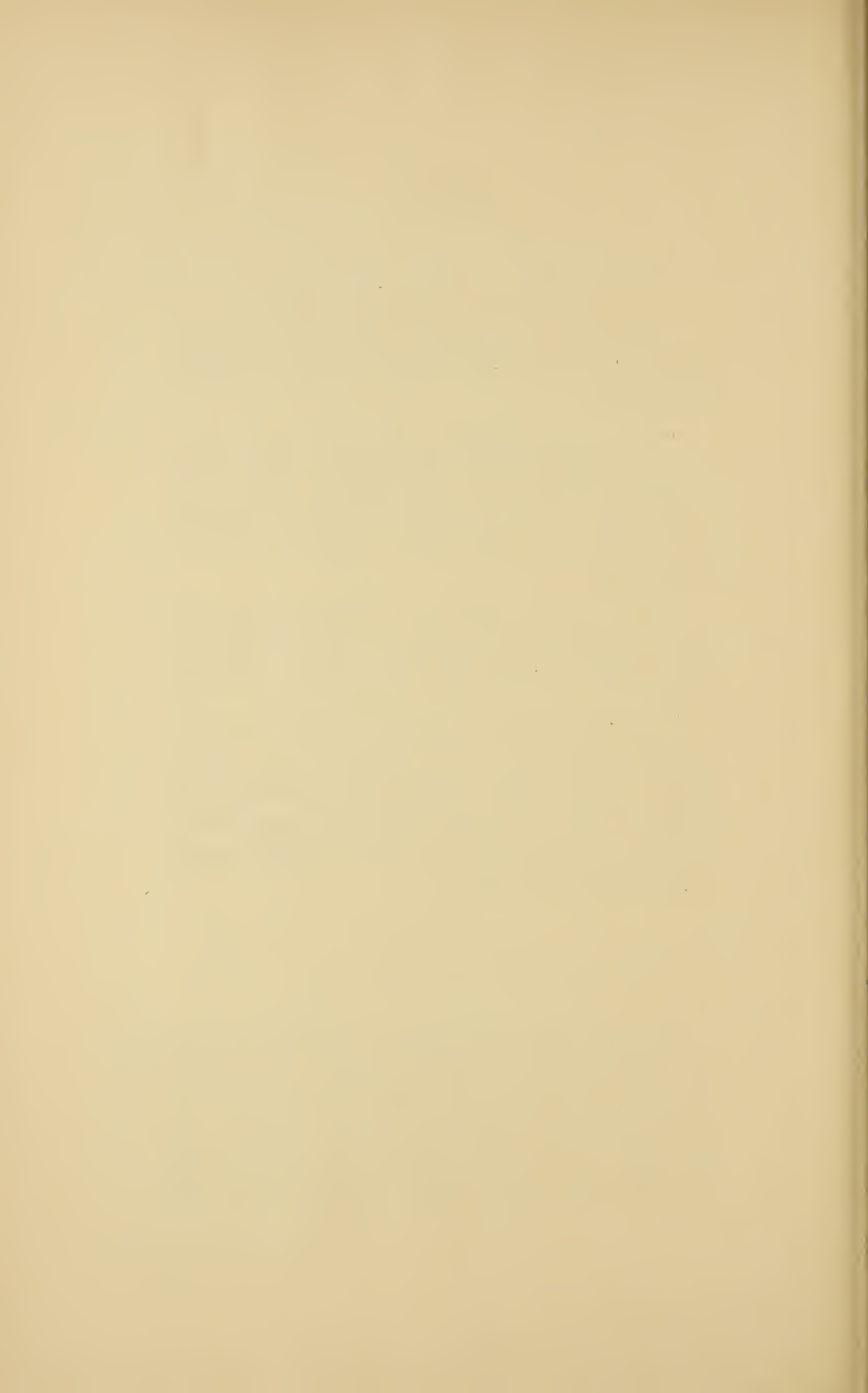
"A loyal friend; a fine, faithful Country Doctor of the type now growing rare; whose heart 'safely trusted' in the wife who was ever his pride as well as the inspiration and comrade of all his life; and always the public spirited citizen whom everyone knew."



FROM HENRY F. CUTLER

"Dr. N. P. Wood has long been connected with the work of Mount Hermon School. For many years he was the official school physician. He was ever our friend, responsive to every call by day or night. He was sympathetic and kind in times of stress and anxiety. His skillful treatment of





## WOOD

those under his care was given without reservation. He has been our neighbor, our counselor and our friend."



FROM W. W. COE

"I have known Dr. N. P. Wood for 21 years. Coming back to Northfield last summer after an absence of ten years, I found him in declining health. Time has now had its way with him; generous in its gift of almost 84 years, implacable in its demand that he too shall go the way of all flesh. We must accept the inevitable. Memory, however, remains and my mental picture of him is that of a man in his full strength. Active in the practice of his profession, in touch with passing events, a scholarly man, a reader of the best literature, with a special bent toward poetry, a ready speaker of strong convictions and emphatic in expressing them, a leader in the community in those things which concern the public welfare.

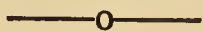
"I remember him well in town meetings when his counsel was sought and where his words usually led to action in accord with his opinions.

"I remember him and his work on various committees. He was one of three, for example,



## WOOD

whose efforts lighted Northfield with electricity. In my early days with the *Northfield Press*, Dr. and Mrs. Wood were always ready with encouragement and help. In our home he was a sympathetic and competent physician and through the years a loyal friend."



FROM ELLIOTT W. BROWN

"Many of us have long been proud to number Dr. Wood among our best-loved friends. 'A friend in need is a friend indeed.' He has been a friend in need to me and mine for over a score of years, as he has been to many thousands in his long and useful life.

"He has been such a prominent figure; such a vital, helpful influence in our community life, that it is hard to think of Northfield without him.

"He has had an active part in all the best movements to make our village a place in which we are proud to live. We mourn for him. We loved, respected and honored him."

Dr. Norman Perkins Wood married, February 18, 1879, Nellie Mary Weatherhead, daughter of Jonas





## WOOD

Galusha and Lucy (Lee) Weatherhead of Vernon, Vermont, where she was born April 5, 1856.

They were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Robert Lee, born January 9, 1884; married Laura Maude Hall. Residence El Monte, California.

Child:

- (1) Gwendolyn Lorraine, born November 26, 1913.
- (2) Norman Philip, born November 26, 1894; unmarried. Residence El Monte, California.





